FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 115 *13 June 1979*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

SALT II Victory for Good Sense, Real Contribution to Disarmament [Shishkin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 9 Jun] AA 1
Attempts to Amend SALT II 'Absolutely Inadmissable' [Kurdyumov] AA 3
Stockholm Conference on Detente, Disarmament Opens AA 4

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

SALT Signing, MX Decision, Talks With China Reviewed [Bolshakov in PRAVDA 10 Jun] CC 1
Nonalined Coordination Bureau Ends Colombo Session CC 5
PRC's Efforts To Split Movement [Viktorov] CC 5
Communique Adopted CC 5
Zhukova Comment CC 6
Bokhonko Comment CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Hawks Feel Vindicated, Others Disturbed by MX Decision [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Jun] A 1
U.S. Watching Nicaragua Closely, Considers Intervening [Soltan] A 2
Canadian Administration Facing 'Serious Difficulties' [Bragin in PRAVDA 6 Jun] A 2

CHINA

AFP: USSR, PRC Agree To Discuss Normalizing Relations B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRAVDA Scores 'Anti-Soviet' Campaign in Japan [Latyshev, 4 Jun] C 1
USSR, Japan Sign Oil, Gas Prospecting Protocol C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Reportage on Desai's Visit to Moscow D 1
Desai's Kremlin Speech [ISI] D 1
Kosygin, Desai News Conferences D 3
Discussion of Afghanistan Conflict [Delhi Radio] D 4
Signing of Soviet-Indian Documents D 4
Desai's Luncheon for Soviet Officials D 5

Desai Departure for Leningrad D 5
Counterrevolutionary Activities in Afghanistan Reported D 6
Afghanistan Condemns Pakistani Armed Intrusion D 6

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Vietnam Deplores Criticism of Refugee Issue E 1
[PRAVDA 10 Jun]
Admiral Hayward Visit to Manila Linked With U.S. 5th Fleet Plans E 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Jun]
Jakarta Papers Carry Interview With Kampuchea's Heng Samrin E 1
PRAVDA Cites Pen Sovan on Kampuchea's Urgent Tasks E 2
[8 Jun]

EASTERN EUROPE

Grishin, GDR's Naumann Speak at Meeting on Berlin Days F 1
Brezhnev's Greetings F 1
Patolichev Holds Talks With Romanian, Hungarian Officials F 1
[IZVESTIYA 9 Jun]
Visit of Yugoslav Delegation 4-12 Jun Reported F 2
Hungarian Party Control Delegation Ends Visit F 2
[PRAVDA 10 Jun]
Briefs: Krakow Days in Kiev F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Preliminary Results of EEC Elections Surveyed G 1
Progress Urged on Military Detente in Europe G 1
[Sergeyev in PRAVDA 11 Jun]
Anglo-Soviet Scientific Ties Developing Successfully G 4
[Strelnikov in PRAVDA 27 May]
Gromyko Greets Portuguese Counterpart on Relations Anniversary G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Jordan's King Husayn Interviewed on Mideast Peace, USSR Stand H 1
[Seyful-Mulyukov]
PRAVDA Sees Talks on Palestinian Autonomy as 'a Farce' H 4
[Zhukov 9 Jun]
Kuznetsov Receives Syrian Parliamentary Delegation H 5
Delegation Ends Visit H 5

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Prospects Seen For Expanding Cooperation With Uganda J 1
[IZVESTIYA 10 Jun]
Reportage on Visit of Nigerian Delegation, Economic Ties J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Interventionist Intentions in Grenada Attacked K 1
[Svistunov in PRAVDA 6 Jun]
Colombian Ambassador Presents Credentials to Kuznetsov K 1
[PRAVDA 7 Jun]

Roca and Cuban Delegation Visit Suzdal K 2
Jamaica Labor Party Delegation Visits USSR K 2
Gromyko Exchanges Messages With New Mexican Foreign Minister K 2
[IZVESTIYA 8 Jun]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Anticipated Moves on Jewish Emigration Reported R 1
[Rome L'UNITA 27 May]
Estonian Paper Derides Priest's Claims of Persecution R 2
[Lebedev in SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 22 May]
Professor Outlines Agenda for Political Science Congress R 4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Baybakov Analyzes Developments and Trends in Soviet Planning S 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 22]
Coordination in Major Economic Projects Urged S 10
[Milner in PRAVDA 1 Jun]
Brezhnev Greets Tyumen Workers on Drilling Successes S 14
[PRAVDA 31 May]
Transcaucasus Gas Line Reaches Sochi Area S 15
[Dergachev in IZVESTIYA 9 Jun]
Floodwaters Recede From Sayano-Shushenskoye GES Site S 15

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Current Agricultural Progress Throughout Country Reviewed T 1
Citation of CSA Figures T 1
[Pavlov in IZVESTIYA 8 Jun]
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Review [Osychkin 7 Jun] T 2
Progress in Southern USSR T 3
Sowing Work Nears Completion T 3
[Pazhitnev in PRAVDA 7 Jun]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

TASS Reports 12 Jun Launch of 'Cosmos 1106' U 1
Soviet Experts Interviewed on Nuclear Power Program U 1
[Zanotti in Turin LA STAMPA 29 May]
Briefs: New Communications System; Central Council for Methodological Seminars U 2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ocean Voyages Serve as Excellent Training for Seamen V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 May]

SALT II VICTORY FOR GOOD SENSE, REAL CONTRIBUTION TO DISARMAMENT

LD130809 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Observer Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "Good Sense Is Persuasive"]

[Text] People throughout the world are awaiting with great interest and hope the forthcoming meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter, during which it is planned to approve and sign the new Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT II).

The conclusion of this treaty, whose elaboration has been in progress over the last 6 years and more, is assessed by broad circles of the international public as a victory for good sense and a real contribution to resolving the most urgent and important task for all peoples, which is ending the arms race and disarmament. The imposing nature of this task is indicated if only by the fact that more than $1 billion is spent on military preparations throughout the world every day. This is 2.5 times more than is spent on health care, and 1.5 times more than is spent on education.

In a recent speech K. Waldheim, UN secretary general, stressed the tremendous advantages mankind would obtain from ending the arms race. "Imagine," he said, "what could be done if one-fourth of the world's scientific cadres, who are now engaged in research for military purposes, and the 60 million people across the world who are associated with military activity were to devote their talents and creative ability to the cause of improving the quality of life."

The beneficial nature of the fruits of disarmament is indisputable. Mankind's interest in successes along this path is obvious. That is why the peoples of the world await the Vienna meeting so impatiently. They are aware that if the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty is signed and ratified and comes into force, a definite barrier will be created on the path of stockpiling the most destructive and costly types of weapons. After SALT II the way will be open for work on a SALT III agreement. This must go even further, halt the creation of new types of weapons and provide for not only limitations on the growth of arms but also reductions on both sides.

The hope is being expressed throughout the world that the process of curbing the arms race, which was begun on the Soviet Union's initiative, will thereby be continued. Numerous responses to the forthcoming Vienna meeting express confidence that the conclusion of the SALT II treaty will help to revitalize other talks now under way, for instance on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and restricting trade in conventional weapons, and also the talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

However, SALT II also has very influential and powerful opponents. These are imperialist circles, the American military-industrial complex and the NATO military. Thanks to their subversive actions, the path toward the second Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty was both long and difficult. The opponents of Soviet-American cooperation shunned no method in attempts to wreck it. As a result of their subversive actions the American side more than once deviated from the agreed principles for conducting the talks. It took more than 6 years and stubborn efforts by the Soviet side, patience and persistence to create firm foundations for the successful completion of the Soviet-American talks.

But even now the American hawks have not stopped their attacks on SALT II. On the contrary, as the Vienna meeting approaches, their attacks are becoming increasingly fierce.

"Now that the Soviet and American representatives have come near to settling the insignificant outstanding details of the new agreement," the New York DAILY NEWS indicates, "its opponents are putting out new statements every day to the effect that it somehow guarantees the Soviet Union excessive advantages, that limitations on delivery systems cannot be verified and so forth."

An especially active prominent role is being assigned to the absolutely imaginary "problem" of monitoring the observance of the future agreement, for which the U.S. losses of radiotechnical espionage bases in Iran directed against the USSR is used. CIA Director S. Turner has asserted, for instance, that as a result of this the U.S. capability for monitoring the agreement with its own facilities cannot be restored until 1984.

U.S. President J. Carter and other competent representatives of the Washington administration have repeatedly stated that the Soviet-American agreement will reflect the principle of equality and undiminished security of the sides, that its implementation is in the interests of strengthening U.S. security and that it has every potential for reliably monitoring its fulfillment. Therefore, the whole stream of false information being hurled at the American public only indicates that the "hawks" are concerned least of all about the question of monitoring the fulfillment of the agreement. They are quite simply opposed to any step aimed at limiting arms.

This is also indicated by the far-reaching plans for whipping up the arms race now being elaborated in the Pentagon. It is not without reason that the journal U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, the mouthpiece of military-political circles, notes that at the same time that the preparation of the SALT II treaty is being completed, the United States is preparing to embark on a massive program for building up its military arsenal, which will cost an additional $50-100 billion by the late eighties.

All this again stresses the bitterness of the fierce struggle which has been launched in the United States around the SALT II treaty on the eve of its signing. Broader and broader circles of the American public are becoming involved. As a recent public opinion poll carried out by the CBS television company and the New York TIMES showed, 81 percent of those polled support SALT II. But it is also true that the worshippers of the cult of strength and bellicose anticommunists, while being numerically an insignificant minority, possess levers of pressure in Washington's corridors of power that even today often set the tone of its practical activity.

That is why all who are fighting for the SALT II treaty in the United States stress that its signing is only the first step and that after that it is necessary to increase efforts in the struggle to insure that the U.S. Senate ratifies it. Here the American supporters of SALT II have the broad support of forces for peace on all continents.

The peoples of the most diverse countries consider the destiny of SALT II to be their own vitally important problem. Many statesmen and politicians welcome SALT II as an important step along the path to reducing and then eliminating the threat of thermonuclear war. Among them are leaders of major European countries. "We have told the U.S. Government," French Foreign Minister J. Francois-Poncet declared during his visit to Washington, "that France is fully determined to continue the policy of detente in relations with the Soviet Union and that by virtue of this it advocates a positive consideration of the SALT II treaty in the U.S. Senate. We believe that rejecting it would strike a serious blow against detente."

The forthcoming signing of the SALT II treaty will have the most beneficial and positive influence on the further development of the process of detente and on strengthening international peace and security. It will place on the agenda the need to reduce levels of nuclear and conventional military confrontation in Europe on the basis of equality and identical security of the sides.

There are also grounds for counting on the assumption that the Vienna meeting will also serve the further development of Soviet-American relations. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in his message to visitors to the exhibition of treasures from Soviet museums in the United States, noted: "Of course, mutual understanding and especially trust depend above all on the success of the joint efforts of the USSR and U.S. governments to resolve such a vital task of today as ending the arms race. Our countries are at a crucial stage in taking important decisions in this sphere which will give grounds for looking to the future with great optimism--to a peaceful, bright future, as we wish to believe and do believe."

ATTEMPTS TO AMEND SALT II 'ABSOLUTELY INADMISSABLE'

LD122313 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The opening of the Soviet-American summit in Vienna is only a few days off. It won't be any exaggeration to say, our commentator Vadim Kurdyumov points out, that the world public is looking forward to the meeting with a deep feeling of hope as the treaty is of major importance to mankind.

In Vienna the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, and U.S. President Carter are to endorse and sign the Soviet-American SALT II treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms. The signing and enactment of this treaty will be of major significance not only to the Soviet Union and the United States but to all states of the world. It will set up a barrier for several years to come to further stocking of the most destructive and costly types of weapons. It will also insure a continuation of the efforts for nuclear disarmament, a goal the Soviet Union has always sought to achieve.

It's only natural that the SALT II will be followed by talks on a SALT III and an agreement on the first stage will slow down the process of manufacture of new types of weapons and provide not only for curbing the arms race but also for reducing arms on both sides.

Many government and political figures of the world fully realize the vital importance of the SALT II treaty for lessening the threat of a new thermonuclear war. U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy, for one, has stressed that the treaty will rule out an endless uncontrolled escalation of the arms race and will make it possible to begin the long-awaited process of arms reduction.

Yet such prospects are not to the liking of arms manufacturers and their henchmen in the United States. They would like to wreck the ratification of a SALT II treaty, to torpedo the easing of tensions; a process of deep concern to all nations. Having failed in a frontal attack on the treaty, its opponents have decided to change tactics and to try to torpedo the ratification of the treaty under the pretext of improving its text through certain amendments. Yet such an approach to the treaty is absolutely inadmissible, for its text reflects a thoroughly weighed balance of interests without damaging any country. The negotiations went on for more than 6 years and competent delegations of both governments took part in them. The question is: What grounds do the treaty's opponents have to revise the text of the treaty after its signing? Any changes will inevitably upset the balanced nature of the treaty and naturally make it unacceptable for the Soviet Union.

But these are not the only maneuvers of the SALT II opponents.

They have made an attempt to pressure the American administration into launching new military programs as a payment for their approval of the treaty and there are all indications that the U.S. Government has made a concession to the military hawks by deciding to launch the production and deployment of another intercontinental ballistic missile--MX. This decision runs counter to the interests and hopes of nations working for the elimination of a threat of a nuclear war. In the United States, too, many prominent political and public figures, including former presidential candidate for the Democratic Party Senator George McGovern, have sharply criticized the administration's decision to set up a new missile system. The senator has warned that the MX missile may step up the risk of a nuclear conflict, and this is hard to deny.

Futile are the attempts to justify the decision to manufacture and deploy MX missiles by referring to the alleged desire of the Soviet Union to gain military superiority. This talk is not new, yet it's well known that the Soviet Union does not seek military superiority. Besides, the existing huge arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery make such a notion meaningless. What the Soviet Union really needs is a reliable security, and in our time a state will enjoy a greater degree of security if the arms race is curbed and this is what our country is seeking. For the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev has said recently, the highest goal of its foreign policy is to consolidate peace, lessen the threat of a new war and to reduce the burden of armaments carried by the people.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON DETENTE, DISARMAMENT OPENS

LD112052 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Stockholm, June 11, TASS--An international public meeting opened here today dedicated to the problems of detente and disarmament. Convened on the initiative of the International Peace Institute in Vienna, it is attended by prominent scientists, public and religious figures from the USSR, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, the USA, the FRG, the U.K., Canada, Sweden, Austria, Spain and other countries. Opening the forum, Bishop of Stockholm Ingvar Stroem remarked that its participants will have to discuss a question of exceptional importance for mankind. He stressed the ample positive experience of the World Congress of Peace Forces in Moscow in promoting broad cooperation among all those who come out for an early end to the arms race, for strengthening peace.

Professor Rudolf Weiler of Vienna University noted that the Stockholm meeting is taking place on the eve of the summit meeting in Vienna between General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President James Carter. The Vienna meeting, if successful, and the signing and subsequent ratification and implementation by the sides of the SALT II treaty would be a major step towards curbing the arms race and would have a positive effect on the entire international situation, Professor Weiler said.

The great importance of a new Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty was stressed by FRG representative Dr. J. Precht. There is no reasonable alternative to detente and disarmament, he said, or to the SALT II agreement, which answers the interests not only of the peoples of the USSR and the USA, but of other countries, too.

Professor Miran Mchedlov (USSR) noted in his speech the active struggle by Soviet public opinion for the realization of important initiatives towards strengthening international peace set forth in the decisions of the 24th and 25th congresses of the CPSU, in the works of Leonid Brezhnev. He expressed the conviction that the Stockholm conference will facilitate a constructive dialogue between representatives of different public opinions in the interests of joint actions in favor of peace and detente.

SALT SIGNING, MX DECISION, TALKS WITH CHINA REVIEWED

ID111327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 79 p 4 ID

[Vladimir Bolshakov "International Review"]

[Text] This June is unusually rich in political events. On 7 June the elections to the European Parliament began in Britain, the Netherlands, Ireland and Denmark. Early elections in Italy followed the May parliamentary elections in Britain and Canada where, as is known, the Conservatives came to power. Despite a blatantly anticommunist campaign, the rightists did not succeed in changing the parliamentary correlation of forces to their advantage. The Italian Communists again won solid positions both in the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies.

This week fighting has flared up with renewed force in Nicaragua. The patriots have occupied a number of cities and are pressing hard against the dictator Somoza's bullies. Working people fighting for their rights are striking in various capitalist countries, from Canada to Australia and from France to Brazil. In Ghana there has been a coup, as a result of which the government of Gen F. Akuffo has been overthrown. Representatives of the junior officer corps have come to power.

Maintaining and Strengthening Peace

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers this week examined the outcome of the visit to the Hungarian People's Republic by the USSR party and state delegation led by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, fully approved the delegation's activity and expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the visit.

The world press, in animated comment on its outcome, turned particular attention to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech on Hungarian television. In particular he said: "We are impelled by the same idea: preserving and strengthening peace and allowing the peoples to concentrate their efforts and resources wholly on creative purposes. Then mankind's full scope for social progress will be revealed."

These words constitute the political creed of the socialist community countries, which 10 years ago in Budapest came out with an extensive program for advancing detente and, particularly, a platform for preparing the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Since then the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries have come out with a number of very important initiatives aimed at halting the arms race and have waged a constant struggle for nuclear disarmament and for augmenting political detente with military detente.

New proposals providing for insuring peace, detente and peoples' security were set out in the communique of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee Budapest conference last May. In particular it outlined a proposal to convene an all-European conference on questions of military detente with the participation of the United States and Canada. The idea of convening such a conference has widespread support. The neutral and nonalined countries in Europe--Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, Yugoslavia, Malta, Cyprus, Liechtenstein and San Marino, whose representatives recently met in Vienna--welcomed the socialist countries' new initiative. The peace-loving public is now awaiting a positive response to these proposals from other countries.

Unfortunately, some people in those countries are engaged not so much in contemplating specific acts to further detente as, in accordance with NATO directives, to justify to the public new allocations for the arms race.

To the accompaniment of fabrications concerning the "Soviet threat" and the Warsaw Pact's "aggressive plans," the NATO leadership is boosting the neutron bomb and calling for the creation of purely European "nuclear forces" (without the United States).

There are many examples of such speculations. The new British Defense Secretary Francis Pym recently appealed for "the effectiveness of Britain's nuclear deterrent to be maintained" in the face of the "threats" from the USSR and its allies. God save England!

Imperialist reaction's yearning for the times when the United States and its NATO allies could dictate their will to the peoples is clearly discernible behind this talk about the "Soviet threat."

However, you cannot fight facts. The consistent peace-loving policy of the USSR and other socialist community countries completely confirms the words of V.I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, that disarmament and peace are socialism's ideal.

From Vladivostok to Vienna

A recent issue of the journal U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT stated that the USSR and the United States are linked by 14 bilateral or multilateral agreements and treaties on arms control.

They include the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems and the interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT I), signed 26 May 1972. The agreement on preventing nuclear war, concluded 22 June 1973 in Moscow, is another of the most important accords between the USSR and the United States.

These documents are unparalleled in the history of our relations. The first step has been taken toward halting an arms race which threatened to reach the kind of quantitative and qualitative level at which, as the well-known saying goes, "the guns go off by themselves." When you consider that modern guns fire shells with nuclear warheads and that missiles with even more powerful warheads can fly across oceans in a matter of minutes, it becomes clear that these documents are vitally important not only for the USSR and the United States, but also for mankind as a whole.

During the 1972 and 1973 Soviet-American summits it was noted that SALT I, which was planned to last 5 years, should be followed by SALT II. It was to be an all embracing treaty leading to a substantial reduction in the levels of strategic offensive arms and to a further limitation on their qualitative improvement. In the age of the scientific and technical revolution there is practically no limit to such improvements. Missiles give rise to antimissiles. With a slight modification a missile with one warhead can carry up to 10 equally powerful devices with, moreover, self-contained homing systems, and so on and so forth. Moreover, the so ons and so forths give rise to vast unproductive expenditures.

The contours of SALT II were officially drawn during the summit talks in Vladivostok. The 24 November 1974 Soviet-American joint statement contained the following sentence about the schedule for the preparation of SALT II: "...There are favorable prospects for completing its elaboration by 1975." The talks came to a standstill, however. And the USSR was not to blame.

"Back in Vladivostok," A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, said at his 31 March press conference, "an understanding was reached that the Soviet Union and the United States would each have 2,400 strategic weapon delivery vehicles, including 1,320 MIRVed missiles. This is the basic content of the Vladivostok accord. The USSR has consistently adhered to it."

Many changes took place in the United States in the 1974-1977 period. They include a change in the boss of the White House. As one of the most recent issues of TIME magazine writes, immediately after the Democrats headed by President Carter came to power, the National Security Council, having examined the SALT II issue on the President's instructions, recommended "setting the seal--and fast--on the accord which Gerald Ford reached in Vladivostok."

However, literally a fortnight after Carter's inauguration there surfaced a "memorandum" from Senator Jackson, known for his links with the U.S. military-industrial complex and the Zionist lobby. This pudgy 23-page document, it transpires from the TIME article, recommended that the President "not assume the burden of past mistakes"--in other words, that he reject the Vladisvostok accord.

The pressure from the U.S. military-industrial complex and the NATO generals was occasioned by the fact that up-to-the-minute weapons systems which promised multibillion-dollar profits for the military monopolies and rich pickings for the politickers serving those monopolies were by that time either at the development stage or already on the production line in the United States. They mounted a shameless campaign against SALT II accompanied by an hysterical anti-Soviet ballyhoo.

It was against this background that the Soviet-American talks began in Moscow in March 1977. The American delegation advanced proposals which virtually nullified the Vladivostok accord, and quite naturally these were rejected. The military-industrial complex' attempt to obtain one-sided advantages for the United States to the detriment of the USSR's security failed. The SALT II talks entered a new stage and continued for another 2 years. And now a meeting in Vienna between L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter for the purpose of approving and signing the treaty is planned for the next few days.

The opinion of the two countries' leaders regarding this treaty is well known.

L.I. Brezhnev: "This document--and work on it is being completed--will certainly be the greatest act ever undertaken for the sake of curbing the nuclear arms race."

J. Carter: "It is an important step along the way to achieving my ultimate goal which, I believe, the Soviet leaders are also seeking, namely: to eventually remove nuclear weapons from the face of the earth."

All mankind, including prominent statesmen in the major capitalist states, wish the Vienna meeting success and hope for the signing and then the speediest ratification of the SALT II treaty. As the world press notes, the Soviet-American summit meeting can promote an improvement in USSR-U.S. relations and thereby in the entire international political climate. The need for such an improvement is self-evident.

Of course, one cannot fail to take into account that detente's opponents, such as Senator Jackson and company, have not laid down their arms. They are attempting to use even the SALT II treaty itself--whose aim and point consist precisely in practically curbing the buildup of nuclear means of warfare--not to end the arms race but to step it up. On the eve of the Vienna meeting President Carter has decided to begin creating and deploying the MX missile.

Characterizing this decision, whose implementation will cost Americans tens of billions of dollars, Senator McGovern has said: "This could be the biggest waste of government funds since the Vietnam war." The American press notes that the MX decision is an obvious concession to the U.S. military-industrial complex stooges who are still threatening to prevent ratification of the SALT II treaty unless its conclusion is accompanied by an increase in the military budget.

Speaking to journalists recently, White House spokesman R.L. Granum declared that the deployment of the MX is permitted by the SALT II treaty. But that is not all that can be said in this connection. For the question of basing the MX is also material. Fueling the myth about a "Soviet preemptive attack," U.S. "hawks" are trying to prompt the President to choose a basing system for the MX which will make it difficult to monitor. And that in no way squares with the SALT II treaty.

As for the political aspect of the question, it would be much more useful now to focus efforts on curbing the arms race and not on new military preparations.

Don't Spoil the Game!

The Soviet Union's response to the PRC proposal for talks on normalizing relations between our two countries has aroused lively comment in the world press. The USSR Foreign Ministry memorandum notes in this connection that the Soviet Union has invariably advocated and continues to advocate talks aimed at reducing tension between the USSR and the PRC.

The Soviet Union has submitted a number of specific proposals regarding the aims and subject of possible talks: in 1969 and 1970 on formalizing as a special interstate enactment the sides' commitment not to attack one another with any weapons, nuclear or otherwise; in 1971 on signing a treaty on the nonuse of force; in 1973 on the conclusion of a nonaggression pact; and in 1978 on elaborating a joint document on the principles of relations between the USSR and the PRC.

Since Beijing's announcement that the PRC is unilaterally refusing to extend the validity of the Soviet-Chinese treaty, all these USSR proposals have acquired an even more topical resonance, particularly in the light of the policy which the PRC leadership is pursuing. This policy, as recent events have shown, entails serious danger to the cause of peace. The Soviet Union is prepared to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations and is prepared to place them on good-neighborly lines, but naturally not at the expense of third countries. Thus the USSR's position is extremely consistent and clear and is not subject to any consideration of short-term political expediency [ne podverzhena nikakoy politicheskoy konyunkure].

But there are figures in the West who have begun to circulate rumors that the USSR intends to play its own "China card" in order, as the New York TIMES writes, "to make the United States nervous." These speculative fabrications hold no water. The USSR invariably observes all its international commitments, as was reaffirmed recently by the Soviet people's specific aid to fraternal Vietnam when it was repelling Chinese aggression. Bluffing in politics and the playing of the "China" or any other card in international affairs are profoundly alien to Soviet diplomacy, which began its activity by making public all the secret treaties concluded by tsarism behind the peoples' back. So you should not spoil the game, gentlemen!

The time in which we live is exceptionally crucial. It is indeed a time of great decisions which will largely determine whether mankind gains a peaceful future or the constant threat of thermonuclear war continues to hang over us. The greatest task of our time is to give mankind a bright future and to insure social progress.

NONALINED COORDINATION BUREAU ENDS COLOMBO SESSION

PRC's Efforts To Split Movement

LD081908 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Vladimir Viktorov commentary]

[Excerpt] Vladimir Viktorov comments on Beijing's intrigues in the nonalined movement. This is what he writes:

Strange as it is, among those who have come to attend the Colombo meeting of the nonalined countries' Coordinating Bureau is Ieng Sary, one of the butchers of the Kampuchean people who have fled from punishment and who enjoy Beijing's patronage. It is common knowledge that representatives of many nonalined countries do not take the claims of Kampuchea's ex-rulers to represent the country at international organizations seriously. Therefore, Ieng Sary's arrival in Colombo might be attributed to the fact that Beijing has made certain plans concerning the nonalined movement. These plans involve China's attempts to set some nonalined countries against others. For this purpose, Beijing has unleashed a propaganda campaign against Vietnam and the sponsor of the forthcoming nonalined conference, Cuba. It attempts to depreciate the importance of the Havana forum and even have it postponed. It is noteworthy that Beijing often refers to Vietnam as Asian Cuba, attaching to this certain reprehensible meaning. It is well known, however, that Vietnam and Cuba are the outposts of anti-imperialist struggle in Asia and Latin America and active members of the nonalined movement. So, when attacking these two countries the Beijing leaders expose their renegade attitude to the people's liberation struggle. At the same time they continue playing up to the reactionary imperialist circles in the West. They encourage their military presence in Asia and oppose the reducing of international tension and solving the disarmament problem.

The session of the Coordinating Bureau in Colombo is also discussing the developing countries' struggle for fair economic relations between all states and against the Pentagon presence in the Indian Ocean. In these discussions the nonalined countries are striving to reach understanding and work out a joint stand. But not Beijing; for the facts show it never stops its attempts to split the nonalined movement and swerve it from the main road. Beijing's methods in doing so are becoming increasingly more cunning and the participants in the nonalined movement should enhance their vigilance.

Communique Adopted

LD101610 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 10, TASS--The foreign ministers of the member countries of the nonalignment movement's Coordination Bureau ended a conference in the Sri Lanka capital. Session participants concentrated attention on preparations for a conference to be held next September by heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in Havana.

The Colombo conference demonstrated that the idea of nonalignment--non-participation in military blocs, struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism, for strengthening peace, security and cooperation in the world, will turn this movement into a force capable of making a positive contribution to international developments. These provisions have been laid down in the preamble of the concluding communique adopted here by the Coordination Bureau. The document notes the close interrelationship of the problems of disarmament, economic development of all countries, and international security.

The bureau called for sending every effort towards deepening the detente process and spreading it to all parts of the world. In this connection it especially noted the progress achieved by the USSR and the USA in preparing a new strategic arms limitation treaty, to be signed at Vienna.

The process of international relaxation of tension, the bureau pointed out, must assume a universal character and become part and parcel of contemporary international life. Conference participants stated with satisfaction that since the holding of the 5th conference of nonaligned countries, considerable positive changes have taken place in the world. The struggle of the peoples for the consolidation of independence and sovereignty is widening, the pillars of imperialism and colonialism are being undermined, military blocs are disintegrating. The striving of the peoples towards lasting peace and security is becoming ever more stronger.

Noting this, the authors of the communique underline that the U.S. decision to set up a 5th fleet based on Diego Garcia Island, as well as the U.S. naval presence in the Persian Gulf area, create an immediate threat to the security and stability of the states of the Indian Ocean basin. Such a development of events runs counter to the UN declaration on proclaiming the Indian Ocean a peace zone.

The Colombo conference reiterated solidarity with the liberation struggles of South African peoples.

Concerning the Middle East situation, the Coordination Bureau observed that a solution of all the problems in that region depends on a settlement of the Palestine question and the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people. The bureau appealed to all participants in the nonalignment movement to give the PLO complete and unreserved support in its struggle for the realization of the Palestine people's right to have a homeland of its own. The bureau expressed great concern over the fact that following the Camp David tripartite deal, Israel started to conduct its policy of annexing the occupied Palestine territories, including the area of Jerusalem, with renewed force. The communique voices anxiety in connection with the stepping up of Israeli armed attacks on Palestine refugees in south Lebanon after it concluded a separate treaty with Egypt, with the obvious goal of their complete annihilation.

Conference participants expressed concern over the situation that shaped out in Southeast Asia and voiced the hope that every effort will be made for restoring peace and stability in that region.

The Coordination Bureau discussed and approved a draft agenda for the forthcoming summit conference in Havana, recommending to its participants to respond positively to the request of Grenada, Surinam, Pakistan, Iran and Bolivia for admission to the nonalignment movement. The forthcoming forum in Havana, the communique underlines, will be directed first of all at strengthening the unity and intensifying the movement of nonaligned countries, as an important factor of contemporary international politics.

Zhukova Comment

LD101822 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Ella Zhukova commentary]

[Text] The session of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonalined countries has ended in Colombo. It discussed a wide range of questions connected with preparations for the sixth nonalined summit, to be held in Havana, Cuba, in September. Here is what radio Moscow news analyst Ella Zhukova has to say about the session.

The session discussed major events of recent times and the role which the nonalined movement plays in international affairs.

The fact that the situation in certain parts of the world has aggravated has had its impact on the debate. Some differences emerged. On the main issue, however, the participants in the session were as one. The documents worked out in Colombo testify to the anti-imperialist nature of the nonalined movement and its positive contribution to solving many international problems. The participants in the session spoke out for deepening relaxation, universal disarmament and reducing arms. It was important to confirm it once again that certain elements are trying to make out that relaxation and disarmament are allegedly against the interests of the nonalined movement.

The nonalined countries attribute great importance to the prompt signing of the Soviet-American treaty of limiting strategic arms. As the Indian Foreign Minister Vajpayee said, the treaty is being connected with hope for further steps on the way to universal and complete disarmament.

A number of other major international problems also figured prominently at the session of the Coordinating Bureau. The delegates denounced the imperialist policy of the U.S. arms build-up in the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The nonalined countries stressed the need for a just solution of the Middle East problem. They also demanded the elimination of the racist regimes in the south of Africa and handing over power to the native population of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa.

The debate in Colombo has shown that the nonalined countries have not allowed themselves to be led away from the main course to which they adhere. Such attempts have been made. It's no secret that there have been behind the scenes efforts to try and play down the importance of the summit in Havana, to even delay it and move it to another place. Another detail is also very indicative. Ieng Sary, one of the leaders of the Pol Pot regime which collapsed as a result of the liberation struggle of the Kampuchean people, has shown up in Colombo these days. The self-proclaimed leader has no right to represent Kampuchea in the nonalined movement. The newspaper ATHTHA in Sri Lanka pointed out that his arrival in Colombo is an insult to the people of Kampuchea and makes mockery of the principles of the nonalined movement and world public opinion. It is easy to see, though, who pays for Ieng Sary's stay in Colombo. His activities are directed by his Beijing patrons and they keep trying to impose their views on the nonalined movement and to split it. However, the maneuvers of the Beijing diplomats timed for the session in Colombo have failed. The session of the Coordinating Bureau has done much to work out the agenda for the coming nonalined summit in Havana.

Bokhonko Comment

LD111532 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, June 11, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Bokhonko writes: The forum in Colombo is a remarkable event in international life. It was held at a time when life itself brings to the fore such topical questions as curbing the arms race, consolidating detente, granting freedom to oppressed peoples and ensuring independent development of young states threatened by imperialism.

As the results of the conference showed, the non-aligned movement, despite the attempts of imperialist and reactionary forces to emasculate its essence, has preserved its anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-racialist trends. It makes a weighty contribution to the consolidation of universal peace. This is reflected in the final communique adopted in Colombo.

Truly important and acute questions were in the spotlight of attention of the participants in the conference. The resolve of nonaligned countries to continue struggling against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism, that was expressed in Colombo, is another evidence of the positive role played by the non-aligned movement in the preservation of world peace and in the consolidation of security of peoples.

HAWKS FEEL VINDICATED, OTHERS DISTURBED BY MX DECISION

LD121549 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Excerpts] Washington, 9 May TASS--U.S. President J. Carter's decision to embark on the creation and deployment of the new MX ICBM has engendered keen discussion here between supporters and opponents of military detente.

The MX is the most powerful U.S. ICBM and is mobile-based. Each missile will be capable of carrying a nuclear charge twice as great as [zaryad, vdvcue prevyshayushchiy] as the charge carried by the Minuteman missile with which the United States is currently armed.

U.S. "hawks" are now trying to use the President's decision, interpreting it in such a way as to suggest that the creation of this missile was prompted by the Soviet Union's alleged buildup of its armaments and by the disturbance of the present balance of U.S. and USSR strategic forces. Such arguments contradict the real state of affairs.

As for the global correlation of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States, as both sides have officially admitted, approximate parity has taken shape and is being maintained, that is, there is a balance of strategic forces. It is precisely this parity which lies at the basis of both of the agreement concluded in 1972 and of the new Soviet-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation agreement soon to be signed in Vienna.

U.S. militarist circles are also trying to speculate on the problem of this missile's basing, alleging in particular that it must help to repel a so-called "preemptive strike" by the Soviet Union against the United States. These fabrications are part of a strategy pursued by U.S. reactionary forces coming out with gross slander regarding the so-called "Soviet military threat."

Everyone well knows that the USSR does not intend to attack anyone. The Soviet Union's efforts are aimed at insuring that matters do not reach the point of preemptive or retaliatory strikes and that there is no nuclear war at all.

Insinuations on this score are aimed at somehow justifying the enormous military expenditure and insuring fabulous profits for the military-industrial complex by putting ever new types of armaments into production.

It is no accident that many eminent U.S. politicians and public figures including Senator McGovern, a former Democratic Party presidential candidate, have sharply criticized the administration's decision to create the new missile system. This decision, the senator said, reflects the biggest pointless expenditure of taxpayers' money since the Vietnam war. The creation of the MX missile, according to preliminary figures, will cost $30-50 billion. For the country's national interests and welfare as a whole it would be better if these enormous funds were used not in the military but in other spheres, McGovern stressed.

The deployment of the MX missile will inevitably raise the arms race to a higher level involving the creation of qualitatively new types and systems of weapons, R. Carr, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, has stated. This development of events will in turn be fraught with serious consequences for international stability and the conservation of peace on the planet.

The eminent U.S. public figure Dr H. Scoville stressed that the deployment of the MX missile will raise the arms race to a qualitatively higher level and thus bring mankind one step closer to nuclear catastrophe.

U.S. WATCHING NICARAGUA CLOSELY, CONSIDERS INTERVENING

LD130432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent Yuriy Soltan reports from Washington: The development of events in Nicaragua is being followed with anxiety in the U.S. capital. The rebels who started a broad offensive against the Somoza dictatorial regime are already waging street battles in the capital, Managua. A special observation task force has been set up at the State Department. It operates 24 hours a day analyzing the rapidly changing situation in this republic.

There is a developing conviction in Washington that, despite U.S. military aid and political support, the days of the dictator who for a long time has been the faithful and loyal servant of the United States are numbered, and Washington is urgently looking for a replacement. Washington would like to replace him with another U.S. protege who has not yet been compromised in any way and to grant the dictator himself political asylum in the United States and, as a mark of gratitude for faithful service, guarantee him personal safety and the retention of the riches amassed by robbing the Nicaraguan people.

The White House, the Pentagon and the State Department are reportedly now leaning toward plans for open military interference in this republic's internal affairs. Several variants are being examined; for instance, it is being proposed that air force units be transferred to Nicaragua under the pretext of the evacuation of 2,000 Americans working in this country; that a U.S. Navy squadron be sent to the shores of Nicaragua to demonstrate, it is being stated, full U.S. support for the anticommunist forces in this country. Finally, a proposal is being prepared to call an emergency session of the OAS which would set up emergency armed forces for establishing order in Nicaragua.

Present events bring back memories of 1965 when the United States, using the banner of the OAS as a cover, trahsferred 25,000 Marines to the Dominican Republic to suppress the people's uprising. But today, as is being noted here, it is not easy to implement such plans. However, the idea of direct military interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs is not giving high-ranking officials in Washington any peace.

CANADIAN ADMINISTRATION FACING 'SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES'

LD111519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent N. Bragin report: "A Government Formed"]

[Text] Ottawa, 5 June--Joseph Clark, leader of the Progressive Conservative Party which secured victory in the recent parliamentary elections, has been sworn in as the new prime minister of Canada. He presented the country's governor general with the names of the government he formed. Flora MacDonald has been appointed foreign minister, Allan MacKinnon has been made minister of national defense and veterans' affairs, and John Crosby has been made minister of finance. It took J. Clark nearly 2 weeks to distribute the 29 ministerial portfolios. The difficulties associated with distributing ministerial posts, according to political observers in Ottawa, were engendered above all by the election results: Although the Conservatives have the highest number of seats (136 out of 282), they do not have an absolute majority in Parliament. The question of insuring representation of the French-speaking province of Quebec in the cabinet was particularly difficult: There are only two Conservative deputies from that province in the new Parliament. The press indicates that from its very first steps the government has met with serious difficulties--the rapid growth of inflation and unemployment, a declining rate of economic development, a falling dollar rate and declining working people's living standards.

AFP: USSR, PRC AGREE TO DISCUSS NORMALIZING RELATIONS

OW121451 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 12 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, June 12 (AFP)--China and the Soviet Union have agreed to open talks on normalising relations, visiting Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai announced here today after talks with Soviet leaders.

Mr Desai told a press conference: "They are going to hold discussions. I do not believe it, I know it. What will come out of it, it is impossible for anybody to forecast."

Soviet chief of state Leonid Brezhnev revealed yesterday that the possibility of talks aimed at putting Soviet-Chinese relations on a "more normal course" was now under study.

He said the future would show how "serious" Beijing was in suggesting normalisation of relations but that Moscow had long favoured talks on the subject.

PRAVDA SCORES 'ANTI-SOVIET' CAMPAIGN IN JAPAN

LD120939 Moscow Pravda in Russian 4 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Latyshev report: "Behind the Smokescreen of Anti-Sovietism, Pravda's correspondent reports from Tokyo"]

[Text] A whole series of contemptible, deliberately anti-Soviet books have appeared lately on the shelves of Japanese bookstores. The absurdity and provocative nature of their content can be judged from the titles alone: "The Soviet Army's Invasion of Japanese Islands," "World War III: The Start of the Soviet Union's War With China," "Why the Japanese Dislike the Soviet Union" and so forth. All these contemptible little books are permeated from beginning to end with a malicious desire to defame the Soviet Union and its peace-loving foreign policy and in defiance of reality to depict our country as Japan's enemy.

Of course, the simultaneous appearance of large quantities of literature of this kind cannot be regarded as an accident. It is evidence that certain influential forces are deliberately agitating public opinion and are attempting to foist on the population the false idea that Soviet Armed Forces are actually preparing to attack Japan and that there is no path in the development of Japanese-Soviet relations other than the path of enmity and confrontation.

A considerable role in circulating the absurd fabrications about the "Soviet military threat" is played by certain mass media and also some groupings of politicians, including persons occupying high official posts. But probably the greatest activeness is displayed in this matter by the leaders of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" who are closely linked with U.S. military circles and with the owners of local industrial enterprises who are orienting themselves toward military orders from the government.

The initiators of the present anti-Soviet campaign are pursuing very definite and moreover far-reaching aims. The most important of these is to justify the policy of rapidly increasing the budget appropriations for military purposes which is being pursued by Japan's ruling conservative circles in defiance of protest from the country's peace-loving forces. The leaders of the National Defense Agency are the main champions of this policy.

Their efforts are exerting an appreciable influence on the government. Evidence of this is provided, for example, by Japan's new state budget for fiscal 1979--prepared by the government and recently approved by the conservative parliamentary majority--which earmarks 2,094,500,000,000 yen for military expenditure: 10.2 percent more than the corresponding sums in last year's budget.

A considerable growth in appropriations for military measures is envisaged by the draft 5-year plan for 1980-1984, elaboration of which, the press reports, is now being completed within the National Defense Agency. According to the aforementioned plan, the total of these appropriations is to exceed 13 trillion yen. It is supposed that the main purpose of these funds will be to arm the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" with the latest combat equipment, including new types of warplanes, warships and missile weapons and also an improved air-raid warning system. Along with the military, Japan's monopoly firms which supply the "Self-Defense Forces" with the corresponding types of weapons are also displaying direct interest in these plans.

A characteristic peculiarity of the aforementioned 5-year plan is the fact that, unlike the previous ones, it is overtly anti-Soviet. Having revised their military doctrine since the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese "peace and friendship treaty," the plan's authors henceforth proceed from the premise that the Soviet Union is Japan's only potential enemy, and so it is no accident that the attention of the compilers of the plan is largely focused on strengthening the combat capability of precisely those divisions of the "Self-Defense Forces" which are deployed on the island of Hokkaido in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union's borders. It is precisely these divisions which, according to the plan which is being elaborated, are to be brought into a state of "permanent combat readiness."

The overtly anti-Soviet thrust of the National Defense Agency's military preparations is also indicated by the latest speeches by its leaders who are buttressing the course toward accelerating armaments with deliberately unfounded references to the mythical "increase in the Soviet Union's military preparations in regions adjoining Japan." An example of this is provided by the recent lecture which General Nagano, chief of staff of the Ground "Self-Defense Forces", delivered at a meeting of representatives of the country's business circles. In this lecture, the press reports, Nagano unambiguously advocated a revision of the whole system of organization of the "Self-Defense Forces" with the aim of "counteracting Soviet military might."

It is characteristic that the greatest ballyhoo about the so-called "Soviet military threat" was kicked up by the leadership of the "Self-Defense Forces" and by government officials in the days preceding the discussion in parliament of the question of the advisability of purchasing from the United States a consignment of expensive E-2C warplanes. At precisely that moment, as though by command, many Japanese newspapers featured sensational and alarmist articles containing idle fantasies about the construction of "Soviet military bases" on the Kuril Islands. But the ballyhoo in the press abated as soon as parliament moved on to a discussion of other issues. Moreover, Yamashita, director of the National Defense Agency, in passing, as it were, made a statement in parliament that the information about the construction of Soviet military bases "is not accurate" and "represents nothing more than supposition."

That is by no means the only example of the kind of ruses to which the anti-Soviet champions of the arming of Japan resort with the aim of manipulating public opinion.

The course toward increasing military appropriations accords with the interests of the anti-Soviet-minded Japanese political circles and the local weapons manufacturers who back them. At the same time it represents a concession to the pressure exerted on the Japanese Government by the U.S. ruling circles which are seeking to shift to Japan an additional burden of military expenditure. This pressure is particularly noticeable now, under the conditions where the Pentagon's strategic positions in the Middle East are weakening and where certain Washington politicians are attempting to gamble on the so-called "Chinese card" in their diplomatic game. Moreover, it is no secret to anyone that any increase in Japan's military expenditure entails not only the expansion of its national military production but also additional deliveries to Japan of various kinds of American weapons--deliveries in which many representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex are displaying interest. For instance, it is no accident that during Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda's recent visit to Washington this question was repeatedly raised by representatives of the American administration who stressed in every possible way in their discussions with the Japanese minister the importance of "increasing Japan's role" in the military cooperation between the two countries.

On the other hand the present course toward the accelerated rearmament of Japan also attests to Japanese diplomacy's retreat in the face of the onslaught which Beijing's ruling circles, which are doing everything possible to encourage the revival of Japanese militarism in the obvious hope of utilizing Japanese military potential for their own anti-Soviet, hegemonic purposes, are mounting against Tokyo with their characteristic cynicism.

The Japan Communist Party has repeatedly warned against this, stressing that by entering into an alliance with the monopoly capitalist countries, including Japan, and by winning over even American imperialism, the Chinese leaders, following the notorious "three worlds" theory, are primarily setting as their goal the struggle against the Soviet Union which they have proclaimed the "main enemy."

On the whole those are the ins and outs of the propaganda campaign mounted under the slogan of "counteracting the threat from the north"--a campaign behind which the mercenary aspirations of the most bellicose groupings of Japanese and U.S. ruling circles which are interested in military orders, the arms race and the preservation of international tension can be discerned extremely clearly.

However, the endeavors of the anti-Sovietists who are attempting to stupefy the public's consciousness with mendacious fabrications about the notorious "threat from the north" are failing to yield the anticipated result. A considerable section of the Japanese population is capable of grasping the essence of what is happening. Many representatives of the business world here who link Japan's future with the strengthening of good-neighborliness and business relations with our country also do not share the anti-Sovietists' bellicose sentiments. A beneficial influence is also exerted on public opinion by the activity of the organizations of champions of peace here who oppose Japan's rearmament and the revival of Japanese militarism.

The Japanese peace-loving public's struggle for peace is developing in close connection with the movement to improve relations with the Soviet Union. While rebuffing government circles' military preparations, the participants in this struggle at the same time defend the cause of friendship between the Japanese and Soviet peoples, for its is precisely this friendship which constitutes one of the most important preconditions of security for Asia's peoples and peace in the Far East.

USSR, JAPAN SIGN OIL, GAS PROSPECTING PROTOCOL

LD091346 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In Tokyo a protocol has been signed on developing cooperation between the USSR and Japan in oil and gas prospecting on the Sakhalin Shelf. The USSR has been granted credits for continuing the prospecting. In future both sides intend using the discovered oilfields together. The two countries are engaged in carrying out several joint large-scale projects for developing natural resources of Siberia and the Far East, including those involving coking coal and timber.

REPORTAGE ON DESAI'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

Desai's Kremlin Speech

BK121520 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1432 GMT 12 Jun 79 BK

[Text of speech by Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai at 11 June Moscow banquet given by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev]

[Text] It is indeed a pleasure to be amidst old friends again. Our close and cordial relations demand that we meet often so that a continuous exchange of views can provide a fresh impetus to our multifaceted cooperation.

I fully share your optimism over the current state of the relationship. In the last 2 years my government has consistently pursued a policy of further deepening and enriching our relationship with the Soviet Union. The signing of the long-term agreement, the proposed agreement on the "Vishakhapatnam" steel plant and the launching of the second Indian satellite as an example of joint endeavor between Indian and Soviet scientists are all testimony of our mutual resolve to widen the horizons of our partnership. Our recent deliberations have once again demonstrated that our bonds are cemented by an irreversible progression of ever-expanding common interests and shared objectives. I can assure you that in India the Soviet Union has a steadfast friend whose policies are not guided by or founded upon the shifting stands of transient considerations and temporary advantages but are based upon a bedrock of warmth, goodwill and recognition of mutual interests. I have no doubt that this journey of mine will provide further nourishment to the meaningful sentiments.

I am particularly glad that during my present visit I have had the opportunity to gain an insight into the Asian part of your great union of socialist republics. This has stirred in me the memories of our historic links with Central Asia and deepened the consciousness that the Soviet Union is not merely a distant European nation but a close friend which has a vital stake in the stability, well-being and prosperity of its friends.

As your excellencies are aware, India has remained firmly committed to the principles of nonalignment and peaceful coexistence. We seek to preserve the cohesion and unity of the nonaligned movement in the face of differences and divisions which, alas, threaten to weaken its effectiveness. In the past 2 years we have been fortunate in witnessing considerable relaxation of tensions in relations between the nations of our region. You are aware of the concerted efforts made by my government to create a climate of confidence and good neighbourliness in the Indian subcontinent. We are gratified that our efforts have ushered in an era of peace and cooperation in the subcontinent. Much remains to be done to remove suspicions accumulated over decades of colonial rule. The realisation of the futility of confrontation as an instrument of policy by countries of our region is by itself no mean achievement. In consonance with our primary objective of creating harmonious relationships in our immediate neighbourhood, a dialogue has started with the People's Republic of China in the hope that the possibility of normalisation of relations can be explored.

I find that a dialogue is also proposed to be initiated between China and the USSR. We have always believed that any effort towards peaceful resolution of disputes and easing of tensions must be welcomed in the context of global peace and cooperation.

We continue to live in disturbed times and the absence of conflicts in Europe in three decades should not lull us into complacency or make us ignore the danger which continues to threaten our globe. It is true that much has been achieved since the days of the cold war in laying the foundation of a climate of understanding and cooperation and we deeply appreciate the personal contribution of President Brezhnev in bringing this about. It is also true that the world is less threatened now by the Damocles sword of nuclear holocaust than it was only a few years ago. We are happy to learn that through the personal interest and initiative of President Brezhnev and President Carter the SALT II agreement will be signed in Vienna in the coming days. Without detracting from the notable achievement, however, we must not weaken our resolve to bring about a meaningful disarmament and permanent solution of those problems which continue to lurk dangerously just beneath the surface. We have just witnessed large scale conflicts in Southeast Asia where there has been a tragic loss in human life and the promise of development for these countries has suffered a setback. The countries of Indochina have only recently emerged from decades of violence and bloodshed and it is a great pity that they have once again been subjected to outside interference. The increasing threat towards conflict in Asia and Africa causes deep concern. There must be a greater international commitment to eradicating the existing hotbeds of tensions for only then will we be truly liberated from the fear of a global conflict. Whether in Indochina or in East Asia or in Southern Africa we still remain perilously close to the possibilities of dangerous conflagration. I will never tire of emphasising that in the resolution of these outstanding problems the great powers are invested with special responsibilities to create among themselves and strengthen among others a climate of trust and confidence.

Our two countries have long cherished a common commitment to wiping out all vestiges of colonialism and racialism and yet it is regrettable that our efforts and those of other like-minded nations have so far proved to be inadequate. The ugly head of racism still remains high in the African Continent. We must take sterner measures to combat this evil which is an insult to and an assault on the dignity of the human family as a whole. New tensions in Africa have further escalated as a result of the developments in Rhodesia. Unless genuine majority rule is established a defiant unrepresentative organ would hold sway in constant danger of being manipulated [by] internal and external forces. The international community must work towards an acceptable solution of the problems in Rhodesia. The problems in Namibia also demand more strenuous efforts because any further delay in their resolution can only be at the cost of further aggravating tensions.

It is also a matter of deep concern to us that in spite of the unequivocally expressed desire of the littoral states the Indian Ocean is witnessing increasing tensions and military rivalry among the great powers. We would urge the Soviet Union and the United States to resume the dialogue to bring about a successful implementation of the United Nations General Assembly resolution which calls for the creation of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, free from great power military rivalry.

With the rapid disappearance of the colonial empires and the emergence of the erstwhile colonies as sovereign independent nations the concept of territorial conquest is fast becoming obsolete in today's international environment. However there are disconcerting signs of the possible emergence of new colonialism designed to bring about greater economic domination of the poorer and less fortunate nations. As the industries of the erstwhile colonial empires have been chocked off from the traditional supplies of cheap and captive raw materials there is increasing evidence of a rejuvenated effort towards the economic penetration and control of the national resources of smaller nations.

As we have witnessed during the recent UNCTAD conference in Manila, the developed and industrialised nations are still unwilling to accept and recognise the need for a drastic restructuring of the international economic order or to participate in meaningful efforts to create an international economic environment which will allow a more equitable and just distribution of the global wealth. Patronage and charity only create dependence which violates self respect, dignity and pride. What the newly emerged nations seek is not the humiliation of begging for alms but the creation of conditions which will allow them to improve their trading opportunities and to ensure complete control of the resources and thus bring about the establishment of the new international economic order which will grant them a fair deal and facilitate development of their self reliance as independent nations. The history of Asia and Africa is the history of exploitation. It is tragic that even today when there is a new awakening among emerging nations in Asia and Africa, nations continue to seek unilateral advantages at the expense of the less fortunate nations.

As we have once again reaffirmed during this visit, our bilateral relations are resilient and strong. We both have faith in the future of our close cooperation and expanding collaboration. Indo-Soviet friendship and cooperation has made a significant contribution to world peace and stability and I am confident that it will continue to do so in the years to come.

Kosygin, Desai News Conferences

BK130753 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Addressing two separate news conferences, both Mr Desai and the Soviet prime minister, Mr Kosygin, expressed full satisfaction over the outcome of talks during the last 2 days. Mr Kosygin said the India-Soviet friendship is for peace and it is not against anyone. He said documents signed yesterday signified a new era in economic cooperation between the two countries.

In a forthright statement on the situation in Afghanistan, Mr Kosygin said the Soviet Union will not allow outside forces to interfere with the rights of the Afghan people to shape their own destiny. He pointed out that India traditionally maintained close links with Afghanistan. Later, Pakistan interfered with them, however. He said strengthening of relations between India and Afghanistan will help in bringing about stability in the region.

On Kampuchea, Mr Kosygin said the Pol Pot regime committed grave atrocities. Kampuchea is now struggling to insure a dignified life for its people, he added.

Referring to Iran, he said the Soviet Union never interefered in the internal affairs of Iran, nor was it going to do so now.

Mr Desai in his news conference described the results of his talks as very good. As always the two countries understood each other very well, he remarked.

Replying to a question about scientific cooperation, the prime minister said its latest example is the launching of the Indian satellite Bhaskar from the Soviet territory last week. The two countries have also been consulting each other about the use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes and other issues. Mr Desai said he discussed the Afghan situation with the Soviet leaders. We are also interested in seeing that there was no trouble in that country, he added.

Mr Desai expressed the hope that the Sino-Soviet dialog shceduled to start soon will lead to something concrete, but at the same time, he said, he does not like to speculate on its outcome.

About Kampuchea, Mr Desai repeated India's stand that the new regime will be recognized as and when it is in full control of the situation as we have done in the case of Uganda.

Regarding the nonalined movement, Mr Desai said the Soviet Union is also interested in seeing the movement strengthened. He believed that all countries will be nonalined ultimately so that there was no cause for any friction.

Discussion of Afghanistan Conflict

BK121311 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The second and final round of talks between the prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, and the Soviet president, Mr Brezhnev, ended today in Moscow. They discussed the further development and deepening of India-Soviet relations. The discussions covered various subjects of mutual interest, including international matters.

Agency reports say that at the meeting between President Brezhnev and Mr Desai yesterday, the Soviet leader referred to the alarming dimension of relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan and wondered if India could exert some restraining influence on Pakistan.

Signing of Soviet-Indian Documents

LD121105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The signing of Soviet-Indian documents took place in the Great Kremlin Palace today. A statement [zayavleniye] was signed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of India. The document was signed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the prime minister of the Republic of India, Desai.

Also signed was an agreement between the Soviet Government and the Government of India on cooperation in the construction of a metallurgical plant in Visakhapatnam. It was signed by Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Vajpayee, Indian minister of foreign affairs.

Present at the signing of the Soviet-Indian documents were, on the Soviet side: Andropov, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Tikhonov, Dolgikh, Rusakov and Gorbachev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR State Committees as well as other officials.

Present on the Indian side were state officials who are accompanying the Indian prime minister.

Desai's Luncheon for Officials

LD121322 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 12, TASS--Prime Minister of the Republic of India Morarji Desai today gave a luncheon in honour of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Present at the luncheon from the Soviet side were Aleksey Kosygin, Andrey Gromyko, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Petr Demichev, Boris Ponomarev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, ministers of the USSR, chairmen of State Committees of the USSR, other officials.

Present at the luncheon from the Indian side were statesmen who accompany India's prime minister.

At the luncheon Morarji Desai and member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin exchanged friendly toasts.

Desai Departure for Leningrad

LD130848 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 13, TASS--Morarji Desai, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, has left Moscow for Leningrad today.

At Moscow's Vnukovo Airport decked with the national flags of the two friendly countries, the distinguished guest was seen off by General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Morarji Desai is currently on an official friendly visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

LD122156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to reports from Kabul, gangs infiltrated into Afghanistan from the territory of neighbouring Pakistan are trying by every means possible to aggravate the situation in the country. The REUTER Agency calls them anticommunist forces. To judge from a REUTER correspondent's report from Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan, these counterrevolutionary gangs have now stepped up their activities in the area of Jalalabad, a town situated 80 km from Pakistan.

The forces hostile to the new Government of Afghanistan are banking on stirring up tribal differences. By using the tactic of setting one tribe against another they are trying to drive a split between the different ethnic groups inhabiting Afghanistan. For this reason, as was stressed by Nur Mohammad Taraki, the head of the Afghan Government, only the unity of the whole people will make it possible to bring down the conspiracy of the enemies of the revolution. He called on the population to set up committees for the defense of the revolution to give a worthy rebuff to the forces of imperialism and reaction, which are attacking the freedom and independence of the young (?socialist) republic.

AFGHANISTAN CONDEMNS PAKISTANI ARMED INTRUSION

LD121438 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 12, TASS--Aggressive actions by Pakistan are being continued in Afghanistan's border areas. As the newspapers DA THAWR INQILAB reports today, in Nangarhar province, in Momand tribe area, fierce fighting took place between the border troops of the DRA and Pakistani armed detachments that intruded into Afghanistan's territory. The enemy sustained losses in manpower and was thrown back.

At the same time in Paktia and Kunar provinces, in Chatral tribe area, there were also incursions by Pakistani armed detachments into Afghanistan's territory. The Afghan Peace Committee firmly condemned those aggressive actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Afghan people who are sincerely interested in strengthening peace in the region and in maintaining relations with neighbouring countries will not allow anyone to encroach upon the independence of their motherland and will give a fitting rebuff to the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and reaction that are trying to interfere in the internal affairs of the young republic, says the resolution adopted by the committee.

The Afghan Peace Committee warned the Pakistan authorities against possible serious consequences which can be brought about by such hostile actions.

VIETNAM DEPLORES CRITICISM ON REFUGEE ISSUE

LD121043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Slander Campaign"]

[Text] Hanoi, 9 June--Following the unilateral termination of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks in Hanoi, Beijing has intensified its slander campaign against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], attributing to the latter "regional hegemonism" and an alleged "threat" to Southeast Asian countries, NHAN DAN, organ of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, writes today. These fabrications are aimed at deceiving the world public and concealing its [Beijing's] unsavory schemes regarding the Indochinese countries.

Lately, the newspaper notes, the well-worn devices have been supplemented by new insinuations regarding the so-called issue of "refugees" from the SRV--insinuations which have been broadly supported by the Western mass media. However, a lie is powerless before the truth. The Vietnamese state's policy is correct and humane. The 30-year war and American imperialism's neocolonialism were a heavy burden on the people's shoulders. Much has been done to provide jobs for the millions of unemployed in the south of the country. At the same time Vietnam was forced to repel the aggression unleashed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Despite the difficult conditions, the SRV has aided hundreds of thousands Kampuchean refugees. We need workers to restore the country, NHAN DAN stresses. Our state wants all citizens of the country to participate in making a new and happy life. We welcome it when persons of Chinese nationality live and work peaceably in the SRV.

ADMIRAL HAYWARD VISIT TO MANILA LINKED WITH U.S. 5TH FLEET PLANS

LD120857 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Building Up Naval Operations"]

[Text] Manila, 5 June--Adm Thomas Hayward, U.S. Navy chief of staff, has arrived in the Philippines during an inspection tour of American military bases in the Far East. As the Manila newspaper TIMES JOURNAL reports, he will hold talks with Gen R. Espino, chief of staff of the Philippines Armed Forces, and with E. Ogbinar, commander of the navy. Local observers view the trip of the American admiral, who has already visited Japan and South Korea, in the light of the Pentagon's efforts to build up U.S. Naval operations in the Indian Ocean region. It is pointed out that, in particular, preparations are being made to create a new strike grouping--the 5th fleet--in which it is proposed to include the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Constellation. American military installations in the Philippines are allocated the important role of a connecting link between the U.S. bases in Japan and the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, which is to be the 5th fleet's chief base.

JAKARTA PAPERS CARRY INTERVIEW WITH KAMPUCHEA'S HENG SAMRIN

LD121234 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

["Kampuchea's Main Tasks"--TASS headline]

[Text] Jakarta, June 12, TASS--We shall need at least two or three years to restore normal living conditions for the Kampuchean people, Heng Samrin, the chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, said in an interview he gave to a group of Indonesian journalists, who had arrived in Phnom Penh.

This interview was published in a number of Jakarta's newspapers today. He said that the main task was the rehabilitation and advance of the economy, above all, agriculture.

The chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea recalled that the Pol Pot-Eng Sary regime had left a heritage of most acute social problems. These Beijing puppets, who carried through a policy of genocide against the Kampuchean people, exterminated three million people. Sinister plans were worked out for a "reduction" of the population of the country to one and a half million and the subsequent settling of citizens of the People's Republic of China in the "vacated" areas.

Heng Samrin emphasized that the People's Republic of Kampuchea was striving for the establishment and development of friendly relations with the countries of ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, on the basis of mutual respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity, joint efforts in the struggle for the establishment of peace and stability in that region.

He reaffirmed that the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea was in full control of the situation on the entire territory of the country. As for the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs, he said, they are hiding near the Kampuchean-Thai frontier. Heng Samrin said that a representative of People's Kampuchea has been sent to Thailand to settle issues related to the circumstances that separate groups of Pol Pot men find shelter on Thai territory and subsequently return to Kampuchea, perpetrating crimes against the peaceful population.

PRAVDA CITES PEN SOVAN ON KAMPUCHEA'S URGENT TASKS

LD121031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "The Tasks of the Kampuchean Revolution"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 June--The Kampuchean people have gained great successes in the revolutionary renewal of Kampuchea and the liquidation of the consequences of the barbaric rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. At the moment, the Kampuchean revolution's chief task is the normalization of the population's life, Pen Sovan, deputy chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, said.

Addressing the leaders of local organs of self-administration in Phnom Penh, he stressed the need to strengthen people's revolutionary power in the center and in the localities and to form self-defense armed forces. The only way the Kampuchean revolution can be successfully developed and can surmount the numerous difficulties on its path of social transformations is by insuring the close unity of the whole people and solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos, Pen Sovan said.

Despite defeats, Pen Sovan noted, the forces of reaction have not abandoned their plans to undermine the revolution in Kampuchea. They are mobilizing their failed puppets once again; they want to split and cause disarray in our ranks and undermine the combat solidarity between the peoples of the countries of Indochina.

Therefore we must achieve even closer cohesion, display vigilance, enhance political consciousness in the face of malicious counterrevolutionary propaganda and resolutely oppose political speculators and also those who try to split our ranks and hamper the development of Kampuchea's international relations, Pen Sovan stressed.

GRISHIN, GDR'S NAUMANN SPEAK AT MEETING ON BERLIN DAYS

LD130406 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin Days opened in Moscow today. On the occasion of this event a meeting took place in the central concert hall between representatives of the workers of the Soviet capital and a delegation from Berlin. The Muscovites warmly welcomed the envoys of the GDR capital led by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk party committee, and other representatives of the fraternal country.

Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, made a speech at the meeting. It isnoteworthy, he said, that the Berlin Days are being held in Moscow in the year of the glorious jubilee, the 30th anniversary of the GDR's first German workers' and peasants' state. This jubilee will be celebrated by Soviet people together with the people of the GDR, as a common festival for all those who have fought and are fighting for the triumph of the ideals of peace, democracy and socialism. Comrade Grishin expressed his conviction that the Berlin Days in Moscow will help to further strengthen the fraternal links between the two capitals.

Konrad Naumann, the head of the Berlin delegation, also spoke at the meeting. The Berlin Days which are opening in Moscow today, he said, are a shining manifestation of the cordial friendship of the inhabitants of our two capitals. This is the worthy contribution of Moscow and Berlin to the further implementation of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid concluded between our states.

At this meeting a conversation took place between Comrade Grishin and the Berlin delegation headed by Konrad Naumann. Today at 2030, the all-union radio first program will broadcast a concert devoted to the opening of the Berlin Days in Moscow.

Brezhnev's Greetings

LD130412 Mosocw Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin Days opened in our capital today. At the meeting between the working people of Moscow and the delegation from the GDR capital, Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, conveyed to all the participants cordial greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the confidence expressed by him that the Berlin Days in Moscow will help to further strengthen the friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries.

PATOLICHEV HOLDS TALKS WITH ROMANIAN, HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS

LD130749 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 7 June meetings took place between N.S. Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister, D. Bejan, Romanian minister-secretary of state for foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister P. Veress.

Questions of the development of trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and these countries were discussed.

VISIT OF YUGOSLAV DELEGATION 4-12 JUN REPORTED

LD122122 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In line with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the LCY, a delegation of party workers from Yugoslavia led by Stefan Korosec, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the republican Committee for the Questions of the Market and Prices of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, visited the Soviet Union from 4-12 June.

The purpose of the visit was for the LCY delegation to become acquainted with the experience of the CPSU in resolving current economic issues. The Yugoslav comrades had meetings and talks at the Department of the Planning and Financial Organs of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Latvia Communist Party Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance and the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems. They visited some institutions and industrial and agricultural enterprises of the Latvian SSR. Members of the delegation were received by Vladimir Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had a friendly conversation with them.

HUNGARIAN PARTY CONTROL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD121143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Useful Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of MSZMP party workers headed by J. Brutyo, chairman of the MSZMP Central Control Committee, visited the Soviet Union 4 through 9 June in accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the MSZMP.

The Hungarian comrades acquainted themselves with the experience of organizing party control and auditing work in the CPSU, had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, Moscow Gorkom and Kemerovskiy Obkom and visited industrial enterprises.

The MSZMP party workers talked with G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.

On 8 June the delegation was received by A.YA. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee. I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; S.O. Postovalov, deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; and also M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, were present at the conversation which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

KRAKOW DAYS IN KIEV--"Krakow Days" began in Kiev on 10 June. A delegation of the Krakow Voivodship PZPR Committee and Krakow artistic teams arrived in Kiev on this occasion. In the morning Kiev public representatives and young people offered a warm welcome to the dear guests. The delegation members laid flowers at the monument to Lenin, at the grave of the unknown soldier and at the graves of Polish soldiers who died while liberating Kiev. An exhibition, "Krakow Today," opened in the Ukraina Culture Palace. A great meeting combined with a concert was held in October Revolution Square. The meeting was attended by Botvin, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary, and addressed by Jan Bielak, secretary of the Krakow Voivodship PZPR Committee. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 11 Jun 79 AU]

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF EEC ELECTIONS SURVEYED

LD111950 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, June 11, TASS--The first direct elections to the European Parliament--a consultative body of the Common Market, ended in the nine member-countries of the European Economic Community. Voting was held in two stages. On June 7 voting was held in Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark and the Netherlands, and on June 10--in the other countries of the Nine.

According to preliminary returns, deputies from the Christian democratic and conservative parties of EEC countries make up a numerous grouping in the Europarliament. These parties gained a total of 170 seats out of the 410. Socialists and social-democrats have 111 deputies.

The communist parties reaffirmed their role as an influential political force in Western Europe, gaining 43 mandates.

The press notes that the majority of seats in the European Assembly will belong to reactionary forces. The advances made by conservative forces in the elections to the Europarliament, local observers point out, are due in considerable measure to the great passivity of the electorate and pessimism of the broad masses regarding any real improvement of their status coming from the Europarliament.

PROGRESS URGED ON MILITARY DETENTE IN EUROPE

LD121013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[T. Sergeyev article under rubric "Disarmament Is the Command of the Times": "Paths of Military Detente in Europe"--passages in capital letters published in boldface]

[Text] One of the most important problems on which the solution of the preservation and strengthening of world peace depends, is the problem of European security. It is impossible to examine it without taking into account the tragic experience of the European and world wars. The problem incorporates a broad spectrum of relations between states with different social systems. Given the confrontation [protivostoyaniye] On the continent between the two military-political groupings, the factor of the arms race is exerting a great influence on the contemporary situation in Europe. Generalizing the diversity of the various aspects of European security, the Final Act adopted at the Helsinki conference divides them into two groups--political and military--while, however, stressing their complementary character.

Appreciable positive shifts have been achieved in the last 10 or 15 years in solving political aspects of European security. The territorial and political realities prevailing in Europe as a result of World War II and postwar development have been generally recognized and enshrined in appropriate treaties and other international documents. Fundamental principles of interstate relations which are binding on all countries irrespective of their political, economic and social systems, size, geographical location and economic development level have been elaborated and adopted. Normal--and in many cases friendly--relations have been established between states, including states with different social systems. The practice of political contacts and consultations between states at the most diverse levels has taken shape, is developing and is being filled with increasingly rich content.

A different situation prevails in the sphere of the military aspects of European security. In the Final Act the states which participated in the all-European conference stated their interest "in the efforts aimed at decreasing military confrontation and promoting disarmament which are designed to supplement political detente in Europe and to strengthen their security." But practical steps have still not been taken in this direction. Moreover, the NATO countries, seeking military superiority over the socialist countries, have been taking new measures to escalate the arms race on the European continent, especially in the last few years. One after another decisions are taken in NATO regarding increases in military expenditures, long-term rearmament programs and the deployment of new weapons systems. A wave of large-scale NATO military exercises and maneuvers sweeps through West Europe each year. All this is invariably accompanied by a propaganda ballyhoo about the "Soviet military threat."

There can be no doubt that unless the process of the intensification of the arms race is ended, it will lead to a general complication of the situation on the European Continent and will exert a negative influence on the state of political detente. The socialist countries are sparing no effort to insure the lessening of military confrontation in Europe and the implementation of military detente on the continent. In what directions are these efforts being made?

First, the VIENNA TALKS ON REDUCING ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE. Their aim is to reduce considerably the threat of a military clash in a region where particularly large forces and armaments are concentrated on both sides and thereby to initiate the disarmament process in Europe. The talks in the Austrian capital have continued for 5 years now. Although no practical results have been achieved there, it would be wrong to regard them as totally fruitless. The complex military-political debate has made it possible to reveal the main elements of what could form the basis for an accord, provided that not only the socialist states but also the Western countries display the political will to achieve it.

With a view to accelerating the completion of the Vienna talks, on 8 June 1978 the socialist countries put forward compromise proposals which embrace the whole complex of the problems under discussion and insure equality between the two sides' armed forces in the region of the reductions, while substantially lowering their level compared with the present level. However, a year has now passed and the Western states participating in the talks have still not given their answer. Their evasive position is causing dissatisfaction to all who are really interested in consolidating peace and European security.

Another direction of the struggle for military detente in Europe is connected with PREVENTING THE DEPLOYMENT ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT OF NEW NUCLEAR WEAPONS SYSTEMS. This issue has become particularly topical with the start of preparation for the deployment on the territory of European NATO countries of medium-range missile systems aimed at targets on the territory of the European socialist states. Plans for the creation and deployment of neutron weapons are again being revived. The possibilities for deploying cruise missiles in certain West European countries are being discussed. It is not difficult to see what all this may mean for the cause of security on our continent.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said with the utmost clarity: "As for the Soviet Union, it has repeatedly stated that it advocates not the buildup but the limitation of nuclear missiles or other weapons by means of agreement between the sides on a basis of complete reciprocity. This also applies to medium-range weapons in Europe--while also taking into account, of course, the existence of American military bases there."

Proceeding from the principles of the sides' complete equality and of consideration for the interests of all countries' security, the Warsaw Pact states declared in the Political Consultative Committee's 23 November 1978 Moscow declaration that they are prepared to hold talks on all aspects of ending the arms race, including on aspects on which talks are as yet not being held. The declaration stresses that "this applies, for instance, to the question of limiting and reducing those components of the two sides' combat potentials in Europe which are currently causing concern to each side."

The Warsaw Pact countries reaffirmed their constructive position on this question at the 14-15 May Budapest session of the Foreign Ministers Committee.

The third important sphere is the set of proposals envisaging that states assume commitments concretizing and developing the principle of the nonuse of force. In 1976 the Warsaw Pact countries proposed that the all-European conference states pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against one another. If this proposal had been adopted, the possibility of the occurrence of a nuclear war in Europe would have already been ruled out in both the political and the legal sense. However, the NATO countries rejected this initiative, using against it the artificial argument that the pledge to renounce first use of nuclear weapons would allegedly make a conventional war in Europe more likely. There is no basis, of course, for this kind of premise although as soon as it was advanced the socialist countries widened their initiative. In the spring they proposed the conclusion among the all-European conference states of a treaty renouncing the first use of nuclear and conventional arms against one another.

The socialist states attach great importance to the non-expansion of existing military political groupings in Europe. They first put forward a proposal on this in 1976 and it was reiterated this May by the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee. It stems from the socialist countries' well-known principled position in favor of the simultaneous disbandment of NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization and, as a first step, the liquidation of their military organizations. It is a matter of creating a situation in Europe which will facilitate the future transition to the gradual dismantling of the bloc structure. This proposal also contains a direct practical element--the prevention of the violation of the existing equilibrium between the two military political groupings which would be caused by the recruitment of new members by either grouping.

The socialist countries' proposal on limiting the size of military exercises to 50,000-60,000 men is also aimed at easing military tension on the European Continent.

Finally, the adoption of mutual confidence-building measures, whereby states will eliminate on a regulated basis fears in connection with certain types of their military activity, is of great significance for military detente in Europe. This was initiated by the all-European conference. Its participants state in the Final Act that they would give each other at least 21 days notice of ground forces military exercises involving more than 25,000 men. It was agreed that the notification area should cover the territory of all the European states participating in the conference, including the territory of the USSR up to 250 km from its western borders. The all-European conference also decreed that the participating states invite observers, on a voluntary and unilateral basis, to attend the military exercises. All these confidence-building measures have been operating and operating entirely satisfactorily for nearly 4 years.

But these are only the first measures. The Helsinki conference decided that the possibility of expanding them would be examined in the future on the basis of experience acquired. Now that sufficient experience has been accumulated the socialist states deem it necessary to take further steps. They have proposed an agreement on prior notification of significant troop movements and major air exercises conducted in the vicinity of each other's territorial waters. The socialist countries propose that the area covered by the confidence-building measures be extended to the Mediterranean.

In advancing this whole set of measures on strengthening confidence and easing military confrontation in Europe the Warsaw Pact states stressed that their implementation would contribute to a subsequent cutback and reduction of armed forces and armaments on the European Continent. They proposed the convening of a conference in 1979 at the political level with the participation of all European states plus the United States and Canada in order to examine these measures on a practical basis.

The importance of military detente on the European Continent would now seem to be acknowledged by all states and governments. But sometimes there is a gulf between verbal acknowledgement and practical actions. This is why the whole of Europe was hanging on the NATO countries' reply to the socialist states' initiatives and proposals.

On 30-31 May the NATO countries held a meeting in The Hague at foreign ministerial level. It is clear from the published communique that they discussed the socialist states' proposals on military detente. But the results remain unclear. The wording of the communique is equivocal and evasive. There is no response at all to the proposal on convening an all-European conference. Nor have the NATO countries themselves put forward any proposals on military detente questions. Moreover, they stated in belligerent tones "the need to strengthen and modernize tactical nuclear forces." Time will not wait, however. The process of military detente in Europe must be started. The peoples will not forgive those who dare to prevent this.

ANGLO-SOVIET SCIENTIFIC TIES DEVELOPING SUCCESSFULLY

LD111027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 79 p 5 LD

[B. Strelnikov dispatch: "To Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] London-Soviet Science and Technology Days are beginning in Britain. A large delegation of Soviet scientists headed by Academician N. G. Basov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Physics Institute, has arrived here. The Soviet specialists will meet with their British colleagues and will deliver lectures at universities and colleges.

Anglo-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of science and technology is developing successfully. This is in accordance with the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and is mutually advantageous and to the benefit of all the world's peoples. Such is the opinion of the British people participating in this cooperation.

"We are extremely satisfied with the results and we hope to expand our contacts with our Soviet colleagues," Ms Angela (Konning), leader of the Eastern Europe Department of the Confederation of British Industry, told us.

"We are optimistic about joint scientific work," Doctor (Ye.) Harris, an executive in the British Department of Health and Social Security, declared. "In the process of contact and the exchange of experience we are not only acquiring new scientific knowledge but are also beginning to understand one another better and this, it seems to me, is the main result."

Soviet and British specialist are now working together on 42 topics. These include coal industry problems, the transport of the future, the medical industry, protecting metals against corrosion, container transportation, construction and new construction materials and machine tool building.

Here are just a few examples. British and Soviet coal industry specialists are continuing their joint work to create an automated tunneling combine for hard rocks. Power industry workers' meetings are proceeding successfully. Six symposiums have now been held on the problems of electricity supply and long-distance power transmission. Soviet and British scientists are working together on the topic of "friction, wear and lubrication."

Work to create the latest medical apparatus is continuing. Soviet specialists along with Nuclear Enterprises, the British firm, have created a system of instruments for studying blood flow in the brain and the ventilation of the lungs. Cooperation in developing anesthetic breather apparatus [narkozno-dykhatelnaya] is continuing successfully.

Physicians specializing in the spheres of influenza, eye diseases and the organization of first aid for the sick meet each year in Moscow and London. It has now been decided to add joint scientific research in the field of cancerous diseases to the topics regarding protection of the population's health.

"The results of our joint activity will not only benefit our peoples: They will also enrich world medical science," Doctor M. Pereira, British specialist in the struggle against influenza says.

The Confederation of British Industry plays a great role in Anglo-Soviet scientific and technical cooperation.

"Britain's business people are displaying great interest in cooperation with the Soviet Union," Ms A. (Konning) said in conversation with your correspondent.

GROMYKO GREETS PORTUGUESE COUNTERPART ON RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY

LD111814 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 11, TASS--On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Portugal the USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and the Portuguese Foreign Minister Joao de Freitas Crus have exchanged telegrammes of congratulations.

Noting with satisfaction the results achieved by the governments of the two countries in strengthening and expanding Soviet-Portuguese relations, the ministers expressed confidence that cooperation between the two countries will expand in the interests of deepening detente and ensuring lasting peace.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST PEACE, USSR STAND

LD090136 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Soviet radio and television correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov's interview with Jordan's King Husayn--date and place of interview not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The great majority of the Arab states, including Jordan, have rejected the Camp David agreements and the so-called peace treaty between Israel and Egypt which was concluded under the direct supervision of the United States. The Arab states have denounced these agreements and treaty as an unacceptable way and method for reaching a comprehensive, just solution of the Middle East problem. What, your majesty, are the reasons that prompted you to adopt such a stand?

[Answer] In fact, in all the past stages, we here in Jordan and throughout the Arab homeland had to make extremely serious decisions. In doing so, we began from the concept that we are one nation and any threat to any part of it constitutes a threat to its entirety. This is the spirit and the pan-Arab commitment which prompted us to enter the war in June 1967 on the side of Egypt and the other brothers despite the fact that the military conditions were not encouraging. In the face of aggression, we had to honor our commitments and so we did.

We believed and continue to believe that any solution to the Middle East problem will have no chance of success except when all the Arabs stand together to try to reach a comprehensive solution. A comprehensive solution cannot be founded on anything except the firm and clear bases contained in the preamble to UN Security Council Resolution No 242 which rejects the occupation of lands of others by force and demands the complete withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, which concerns hundreds of millions of people. Furthermore, the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people should be recognized as well as their right to free self-determination in their homeland, including the right to set up their independent state if they want to.

Many of the problems pertaining to the Palestinian people and their rights must be solved in accordance with the various UN resolutions. What has actually taken place was, in our view, completely remote from the principles contained in UN Resolution No 242 and 338. Naturally, it did not tackle the Palestinian problem. We believe that Israel has somewhat succeeded in its attempts to attain the result by forcing Egypt out of the picture, while clinging to the occupied territories and perhaps threatening more expansion now and in the future. For all these reasons and because the solution was achieved without consideration for the interests of the Arab countries and without the participation of other states of the world--the Soviet Union in particular--we rejected the consequences of Camp David. We did not accept it; we did not feel that it obligated us morally or ethically in any way; we were not a party to what took place. We strive for the realization of peace and security in this region, but a comprehensive peace that guarantees the rights of all and that restores rights and land to their owners.

[Question] Following the treaty signing, Israel intensified tension in southern Lebanon and began to threaten other Arab countries. How does your majesty view these actions and what is your view of the situation in general following the Israeli-Egyptian deal?

[Answer] With regard to southern Lebanon or Lebanon itself, I recall that at the first Arab summit meeting I attended many years ago I drew the attention of my Arab brothers to the fact that Israel planned to take over new territories, and in particular the sources of the Jordan River and the waters it had usurped. The situation in Lebanon is delicate. Unfortunately, Lebanon is just like a time-bomb which can go off at any time. The Israeli policy aims at constantly presenting the world with a new reality and a new picture. The situation in Lebanon, I believe, demands a great deal of watchfulness and alertness. We believe there is a problem in Lebanon which led to a limited explosion in 1958. It also led to the great hardships which people have suffered in recent years.

In our opinion, the problem is a Lebanese problem. The solution must come through the rallying of efforts in Lebanon so that a new formula acceptable to all can be found. We all must work to protect the Lebanese territory and the Lebanese homeland itself for all the Lebanese people and to ward off the dangers that are not directed against Lebanon alone but against the entire Arab nation and the greater homeland.

Regarding the general picture, it appears that everyone in the Arab world now feels that the Arab identity is threatened--with regard to the [word indistinct] of the past with regard to our aspirations to prepare the circumstances for future Arab generations so that they can live a free and dignified life on this land; therefore, we must cooperate together and rise to the challenges, build our strength, and cooperate with this world [words indistinct] for a better future. We seek peace, but at the same time we are determined to defend our rights and land. Regardless of what has happened and is happening in this region, we must be steadfast in a manner that does not allow these shocks that we recently have suffered in our region to have a far-reaching effect; we should (?work) for building up our strength and stand in the face of challenges and dangers and defend our rights.

[Question] As you are aware, Begin and As-Sadat will, under U.S. patronage, soon move to implement the next stage of Camp David, namely the determination of the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. What, your majesty, is your position toward the so-called Begin plan for autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

[Answer] Our position is one of total rejection. This was our position from the start. We do not believe that the plans are legal because they impose so-called solutions on our brothers and kinsmen in the occupied territories without giving them the right to determine their fate. Furthermore, it is evident that the Israeli stand is that the land belongs to Israel and, in the best of conditions, all our brothers and kinsmen in these lands can exercise some affairs which are related to their life and existence there. This logic is totally rejected.

On the other hand, it is constantly evident to us all that Israel wants to impose its ultimate domination on these occupied territories and remain there. This issue, after the Camp David talks and the subsequent surprising agreements was a subject of questioning and wondering; we asked many questions regarding the future of this region; we did not receive any replies at all which reassured us regarding the results.

We felt that what was taking place [word indistinct] at present would lead to the desired result, namely, the implementation of the Security Council [words indistinct]; complete withdrawal from the occupied territories and recognizing the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination on its national soil [words indistinct].

[Question] The Arab states have replied to the separatist deal by imposing collective sanctions against Egypt that were approved by the conference of Arab ministers of foreign affairs, economy and finance in Baghdad. This resolution has caused clear results. Can your majesty tell us about the steps Jordan is taking to support and bolster the unity and integration of the Arab countries?

[Answer] Jordan has tried, and it probably succeeded to a great extent in performing part of its duty in this particular field when we felt the Arab homeland was threatened with division and with danger from every side. We were in the vanguard of those who welcomed the Baghdad summit conference and have made a practical contribution to the talks held there. The required success was achieved thanks to efforts exerted by all. We did the same at the foreign ministers' conference at which Egypt's signing of a separate treaty with Israel was pending. Measures which the Arabs approved were adopted at that important meeting, measures considered preventive regarding this Arab homeland.

It is not logical that such a situation continues and that the league will continue to be in Cairo when there is a state of peace between Egypt and Israel, while there is still a state of war with the rest of the Arab countries. There were resolutions which were unanimously adopted in 1950; the draft resolution was Egyptian and was forwarded so as to deal with any state which would do what Egypt did recently. On the other hand, we are trying at the Arab level to deepen the spirit of trust and cooperation among all, to participate in common [word indistinct] and joint action to build our strength and to put our case before the world by addressing the world and saying: We seek peace but peace which future generations will accept; honoring a just and lasting peace. We feel that it is our duty to build our strength as much as possible [words indistinct] so as to attain the required aims.

[Question] Many thanks. Your majesty, your Foreign Minister Ibrahim recently visited Moscow and held talks on the situation in the Middle East and on Jordanian-Soviet relations. How, your majesty, do you evaluate the results of this visit and what do you think of the Soviet position toward the solution of the Middle East problem.

[Answer] The results of the visit by the minister of state for foreign affairs have been completely satisfactory. The visit is connected with the constant contacts between us and our friends in the USSR for the exchange of views at a time when we are in need of such contacts with our friends in this world. As to the USSR's attitude, we appreciate its stand on the side of the Arab rights and its constant stand supporting the objective of peace based on justice, peace which recognizes the rights of the Palestinian people to the Palestinian homeland and demands Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, and which recognizes all that was decided upon by the UN Security Council in November 1967, namely UN Security Council Resolution No 242 and the following Resolution No 338. This conforms with our stand in Jordan.

[Question] Thank you, your majesty, for granting this important interview.

PRAVDA SEES TALKS ON PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY AS 'A FARCE'

LD121455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov article: "Some 'Autonomy': A Political Observer's Notes"]

[Text] Although the victims of the aggression have given Egypt and Israel no authority whatever to do so, Egyptian-Israeli talks, whose declared aim is to settle the question of the future of the Palestinian lands held by Israel, are currently continuing. And these talks are proving to be a farce.

On 7 June Egypt's MENA agency, putting a good face on a bad business, published a so-called "working document", prepared by Egypt in the course of the talks. It says that "complete self-government" as represented by "Palestinian rule" must be established in all the Israeli-occupied Palestinian territories, that "Israeli troops must be withdrawn from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip" and that then the Palestinians "must be given the right to self-determination" within 5 years.

The reasoning behind this is clear: Anyone reading these much-publicized promises while remaining unaware of the real import of As-Sadat's capitulation at Camp David will say: Why, it really does look as if the creation of the Palestinian state is not far off!

No so: That same day, 7 June, the U.S. UPI agency wired from Tel Aviv: "Prime Minister Menachem Begin has said that Israel would undo any attempt to create an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip within 24 hours. "Delivering a sharply-worded speech at the national congress of his hardline Herut Party, Begin pointed out: "If the administrative council which is to be set up on the West Bank declares a Palestinian state, we will arrest all its members and restore military rule."

Dotting all his i's, Begin went on to say: "We will never allow the creation of a Palestinian state. We will certainly be able to prevent it. On the basis of the Camp David agreements and with the approval of the United States and Egypt (!), Israel's army will remain in Judea, Samaria and Gaza."

The question arises: After all this, what is the point of the verbiage from As-Sadat and his news services that the talks with Israel will lead to "complete self-determination" for the Palestinians? It is all a smokescreen aimed at covering up the terrible things which Israel, given complete freedom of action as a result of As-Sadat's treachery, is doing in the Palestinian lands it has seized.

The New York TIMES reports that as early as next year Israel will build another 20 Israeli settlements on these lands and will settle no less than 200,000 Israelis there over the following 5 years. A plan is already being drawn up for the "intensive settlement" of Israelis on the Arab lands over the next 20-30 years--"a network of new cities will be created". "Israel claims," the New York TIMES writes, "that it must retain control over the lands, water, settlements, radio, television, as well as having the right to examine political nominations (!)." And the final authority, it declares, will be the military authorities.

"If this means 'complete autonomy,' what, in your opinion, is 'partial autonomy?!'", the New York TIMES asks in conclusion.

The question is perfectly valid and the answer is a simple one: The farce which goes by the name of Egyptian-Israeli talks is not about real autonomy at all. These talks are merely a procedure which Begin is using to finally bring As-Sadat ignominiously to his knees in front of the whole world.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES SYRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD121420 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 12, TASS--Today in the Kremlin, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received the delegation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic, led by Gazi Hadra, chairman of the Budgetary and Finance Commission of the People's Council of Syria.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov emphasized that the Soviet Union's consistent line towards the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East organically combines with the USSR's unswerving struggle for an end to the arms race, for disarmament, for deepening detente and spreading it over to all parts of the world. Speaking of fruitful Soviet-Syrian relations, Vasiliy Kuznetsov pointed out that they successfully develop in various fields. Interparliamentary contacts make a tangible contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation and to the deepening of mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

Gazi Hadra said the people of Syria highly appreciated the foreign policy of the Soviet state. He expressed a deep gratitude to the Soviet people for its invariable support for the just struggle of Arab peoples. We strive to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, since we are brought together by the common goals of struggle against aggression, exploitation and racism, for freedom, peace and justice, the head of the delegation stressed. Gazi Hadra related Syria's and other Arab countries' efforts aimed at frustrating the policy of separate deals and capitulatory course in Middle East affairs.

The Syrian delegation also had a conversation with the chairmen of the chambers, the chairmen and members of the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation members were told about the structure and activities of the supreme body of state power, and about the Constitution of the USSR.

Expressed during the friendly conversation was the mutual striving of the parliaments of the two countries to continue joint efforts with a view to strengthening universal peace and security of the peoples and developing equal cooperation. On behalf of the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a luncheon was given in honour of the Syrian guests.

Delegation Ends Visit

LD122246 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 2100 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Syrian People's Assembly left the Soviet Union today at the end of its official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet. The head of the delegation, Gazi Hadra, stated before his departure that the members of the delegation became acquainted, with much interest, with the USSR's economic, agricultural and cultural achievements. Our meetings with the Soviet [word indistinct], he added, convinced us that the Soviet state always takes good care of [words indistinct]. He also highly appreciated the USSR's foreign policy, which seeks to consolidate peace and detente.

PROSPECTS SEEN FOR EXPANDING COOPERATION WITH UGANDA

LD121347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS political observer S. Kulik article: "Following the Path of Rebirth"]

[Text] The other day Uganda liberation forces, with the support of Tanzanian Army units, reached the Sudanese border, completing the liberation of Uganda from Amin troops. The government headed by President Y. Lule has taken control of the entire territory of the country. It has implemented a series of measures to create a new state administrative structure, restore legality and revive economic activity. Life in Uganda is gradually settling down. "The Ugandan Government and people can expect difficult times and a great deal of work," President Y. Lule warns in assessing the present state of affairs. Indeed, the grave consequences of the political tyranny, economic confusion and uncontrolled, muddled activity of I. Amin's government are becoming more evident. They led to the collapse of the old system, ravaged Uganda and caused a profound decline in its economic life. Currency revenue, the main source of which was coffee exports, almost ceased. On the pretext of "Africanization," for instance, several thousand traders of Indian and Pakistani extraction were deprived of their property and expelled from the country. Their stores and shops were plundered. Small trade suffered considerable damage. The supply of essential goods to the population was disrupted. Inflation and price rises reached a catastrophic level.

The exacerbation of tribal and religious contradictions turned into a genuine tragedy for Uganda. Amin surrounded himself almost exclusively with his fellow tribesmen and tried to rule by setting one tribe against another. This policy, according to press reports, led to the death of many tens of thousands of people. It promoted his regime's isolation inside the country and led to a situation in which even the few government measures which had on the whole positive significance--for instance, agrarian reform and the nationalization of certain industrial enterprises and banks--failed to arouse a broad response among the people. Amin's foreign policy was also characterized by extravagance and extreme voluntarism. As a result Uganda's alienation from other states intensified from year to year.

The new Ugandan Government, judging from its leaders' statements, intends to implement a course aimed at restoring democratic norms in the country's political life, revitalizing its national economy and strengthening its international positions. The Ugandan leaders have refuted reports in some newspapers that Uganda is preparing to persecute Muslims, and have also come out against manifestations of religious, racial or tribal intolerance. With a view to developing agriculture, which forms the basis of the present Ugandan economy, a series of measures has been elaborated, aimed at extending the sown areas and increasing the peasants' interest in increasing the volume of production. The resumption of activity by the coffee sales council has been announced. According to the UGANDA TIMES newspaper, measures are being adopted to provide peasant farms with seed, fertilizers and utensils.

In the foreign policy sphere, as President Y. Lule stated, Uganda will give all-round support to oppressed peoples fighting for liberation, and will also develop friendly relations with countries in the international community. This stance has already found support in Africa, expressed in the recognition of the new Ugandan Government by its closest neighbors--Tanzania, Kenya, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique and several other states.

Readiness to develop relations with Uganda has also been displayed by several non-African states. At present the United States and the EEC countries are promising Uganda generous loans and credits, but are linking the implementation of their intentions with "steps to meet them" on the part of Y. Lule's government. [paragraph continues]

America's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR indicated frankly that the granting of the necessary resources to Uganda by the West depends on the return to that country of such companies as (Mittchel Koots), Brooke Bond and others, which once controlled its export sectors completely.

The political changes which have taken place in Uganda open up prospects for expanding international cooperation, including the further expansion of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, which invariably support the African peoples' struggle for strengthening national independence and social progress.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NIGERIAN DELEGATION, ECONOMIC TIES

LD121532 Moscow International Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] "A government delegation from the Federal Republic of Nigeria, headed by Maj Gen Shehu Musa Yar'Adua, member of the Supreme Military Council and chief of the staff, Supreme Headquarters, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union in mid-May. The delegation met Soviet Government leaders and had business meetings in the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. During the meetings and talks, which took place in an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding, there was a broad exchange of opinions on questions pertaining to the present state and further development of Soviet-Nigerian relations. It was noted that friendly relations between the USSR and Nigeria are developing successfully in all spheres on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

In the last 5 years Soviet exports to Nigeria have more than trebled. Soviet deliveries to Nigeria include various kinds of machinery and equipment, trucks and cars, cement and glass. In turn, Nigeria's exports to the USSR consist chiefly of cocoa and beans. Since 1968 there has been economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries in the metallurgical and petroleum industries, geological prospecting, training of national cadres, and in the field of medical care. One of the most important Soviet-Nigerian cooperation projects is the metallurgical plant to be built in Nigeria. This question was discussed in detail during the Nigerian Government delegation's stay in the USSR. A technical design for the plant has been drawn by the Leningrad State Institute for Design of Metallurgical Works, and survey work has already been started by Soviet specialists from the Production and Scientific Research Institute for Engineering Survey Work in Construction. The group of Soviet specialists is headed by (Viktor Viktorovich Safonov). Soviet specialists are also working in the Nigerian Directorate for the Development of Ferrous Metallurgy under the leadership of Mikhail Ilarionovich Zaprozhets. Soviet specialists, headed by (Viktor Ivanovich Stavrakin), are taking part in geological prospecting for iron ore and coal. The geologists have already had some success; iron ore has been discovered in the southeastern part of Kwara State and a coking coal deposit has been discovered in the Lafia area.

An important and promising direction for Soviet-Nigerian cooperation is Soviet aid to develop and strengthen the state sector in the Nigerian petroleum industry. Five systems of petroleum products pipelines are currently being constructed to link up the oil refineries in the south to the central and northern areas where there is an acute shortage of petroleum products. Soviet specialists are working on the construction of these systems. The general director of construction of the pipelines is Mikhail Lekseyevich Vasilyev. The USSR is cooperating in setting up a metallurgical training complex comprising a technical college and training center to train qualified workers for the metallurgical industry.

INTERVENTIONIST INTENTIONS IN GRENADA ATTACKED

LD121033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[S. Svistunov article: "The Truth About the 'Banana Kingdom'"]

[Excerpt] At dawn on 13 March 1979 the revolutionary masses [of Grenada] headed by the New Jewel Movement took power. The new provisional government formed by Maurice Bishop, leader of the New Jewel Movement, announced a wide program of democratic transformations: to guarantee the constitutional and civil rights of the population of Grenada, to prepare and hold free general elections in the country and to restore national sovereignty over the island's natural wealth. Concrete measures were outlined in the struggle against the grievous legacy of colonial domination and the corrupt regime: unemployment, poverty and the dominance of foreign capital.

M. Bishop's government has already been recognized by Jamaica, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados. As James Patterson, Jamaican deputy prime minister and foreign minister, stated, his country will give Grenada all-round assistance on questions of restructuring the state apparatus and the economy. A decision to raise diplomatic relations with Grenada to ambassadorial level was announced by the Venezuelan Government. In mid-April diplomatic relations were established between Grenada and Cuba.

That fact alarmed Washington greatly. Thus the Washington POST newspaper launched attacks on Grenada. Concern about the "potential for the development of close military ties between Grenada and Cuba" was expressed by the U.S. State Department. It sent an official note to the Government of Grenada with a request to "avoid" friendly ties with socialist Cuba. Naturally, all this is an attempt to put pressure on a small sovereign state.

Beijing acted in the same spirit. The XINHUA agency disseminated tendentiously selected information on the situation in Grenada, describing what has happened on the island as a "political storm in the Caribbean arousing concern in many countries in the region."

The new revolutionary authorities are calling on the people of Grenada to be vigilant. At a press conference organized by the "Free Grenada" radio station M. Bishop cited facts indicating that Giary and his henchmen are recruiting mercenaries in the United States and knocking together interventionist forces. "Benefactors" have been found to finance and equip these formations. Some of the recruits were supplied by the "Condor Group"--A terrorist organization of Cuban emigres based in Miami. Let us recall that this group has on its conscience the lives of 73 people who died in 1976 when a Cuban aircraft exploded in midair after taking off from Barbados.

Warning to those reactionary Western circles which are still setting their hopes on "gunboat diplomacy" could be heard in the speeches of representatives of Jamaica, Guyana, Barbados, Dominica and St Lucia at an extraordinary session of the Caribbean Economic Community in Bridgetown (Barbados): They protested against any attempts at foreign interference in Grenada's affairs.

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD121045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Text] On 6 June Colombian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Guillermo Plaza Alcio presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and Guillermo Plaza Alcio there was a friendly conversation in which Ya. A. Malik, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, participated.

ROCA AND CUBAN DELEGATION VISIT SUZDAL

LD111304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba, headed by Blas Roca, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly of People's Power, today familiarized itself with the work of soviets of people's deputies in Suzdal.

The guests also saw monuments of Russian folk architecture and architectural sights of Suzdal and Vladimir as well as newly erected buildings of the oblast center.

JAMAICA LABOR PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD110929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A Jamaica Labor Party delegation headed by Trevor Munro, secretary general of the Jamaica Labor Party Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 22 May through 4 June at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

During its stay in the USSR, the delegation acquainted itself with party organizations' activity to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and with the Soviet people's life. The delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee international department, the AUCCTU, the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the Moldavian CP Central Committee, the Leningrad Gorkom and the party committees of a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and educational establishments.

The delegation rated highly the Soviet people's achievements in communist building and their outstanding contribution to insuring world peace and to developing friendship among the peoples.

GROMYKO EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH NEW MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD111347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent Jorge Castaneda de la Rosa, foreign relations secretary of the United Mexican States, a telegram conveying congratulations and best wishes in connection with the latter's appointment to this post.

In an answering telegram Jorge Castaneda has expressed thanks for the congratulations.

The telegrams express the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation which have taken shape between the Soviet Union and Mexico will be further developed for the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of the consolidation of world peace.

ANTICIPATED MOVES ON JEWISH EMIGRATION REPORTED

LD111357 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 27 May 79 pp 1, 16 LD

["C.B." report: "USSR To Liberalize Expatriation Permits?"]

[Text] Moscow--According to reports released in Moscow yesterday evening in Jewish dissident circles, the Soviet Union is apparently about to grant exit visas "without discrimination" to all citizens "of Jewish nationality" who have applied for one and who have made it clear that they want to "definitely" leave the country. Initially permits will apparently be granted to the people who have regularly been making requests to the interior ministry office for 5 years.

Further information and details concerning this "probable" decision were supplied by three dissidents during a meeting with American journalists in Moscow. At the press conference several representatives of Jewish dissidence--specifically Aleksandr Lerner, Vladimir Prestin and Viktor Braylovskiy--reported that a few weeks ago a friend of theirs, an Australian trade unionist belonging to an official delegation, had a meeting with the USSR's trade union leaders. During the talks, the dissidents said, issues concerning the situation of the Jewish minority and the possibility of members of that minority gaining permission to leave the Soviet Union were also discussed. Apparently, it was at the meeting with the chairman of the USSR trade unions, Shibayev, that the government bodies' decision was communicated: a plan aimed at resolving the old problem of Jewish emigration from the USSR.

The trade unionist the dissidents were talking about, without naming him, is Robert Hawk, chairman of the Union of Australian Trade Unions. Yesterday, while passing through Rome, Hawk said: "It is true, during my conversation with the chairman of the Soviet trade unions I did raise the question of Jews residing in the Soviet Union and also of those in prison. But I cannot reveal the content of these talks: The issue is too important. I can only say that some changes are on the way and I believe that they are positive changes.

According to the dissidents, a special government commission is studying various points of a "plan" to ratify the right of Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality to leave the USSR. Apparently also 12 Soviet Jews currently in prison, on charges of violating the laws, will be released and enabled to leave the country. According to other reports, also released in dissident circles, one of the 12 could be Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, sentenced last July to 12 years' imprisonment on a charge of carrying out "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and divulging "state secrets."

The dissidents also announced that the measures that the USSR plans to introduce in connection with Jews could be extended to all Soviet citizens. The "prohibition" and "police regulation" which in practice prevent Soviet citizens from leaving their country for good would therefore disappear: A citizen would have the full right to obtain an exit visa without having to resort--as has hitherto happened in the vast majority of cases--to reasons such as "joining one's family," this being the expression used most by Jews in recent years.

As of yesterday evening there were no confirmations or denials from any official bodies on the entire issue, on which there are varying reports and interpretations. The most widespread report from the dissidents concerns an understanding that has apparently been reached between the Kremlin and the White House concerning in particular the imminent signing of the SALT II agreement. Carter has apparently again been pointing out insistently to the Soviets that he is encountering increasing difficulties in the Senate to gain ratification of the treaty on the reduction of offensive strategic weapons. [paragraph continues]

He has apparently therefore put forward a series of proposals to provide a positive solution to the entire issue: One of these is to meet the American Jewish community's demands to exert pressure on the Kremlin to permit the Jews free emigration. According to the dissidents' interpretation, Moscow has held initial talks on this, following which an agreement on principle was reached. Hence the announcement of the signing of SALT II and of the upcoming summit meeting. According to diplomatic circles, this would also explain the term used by TASS in announcing the meeting between Carter and Brezhnev, that is, not a fixed date, but an "indicative" date. It is being said in Moscow that this is a sign that the Kremlin did not want to consider the entire question closed. Now, however, as the dissident circles are stressing, an understanding has apparently been reached.

ESTONIAN PAPER DERIDES PRIEST'S CLAIMS OF PERSECUTION

LD120905 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 22 May 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Te. Lebedev article: "So Who Is Gorelkin? With a 7-Year Education He 'Managed' To Graduate From Four VUZes, 'Become' a Diplomat at 25 and Now Be a 'Martyr for His Faith'"]

[Excerpts] At one time Vasiliy Ivanovich Gorelkin was a living legend. A man with an unusual destiny, he had graduated from several VUZes, traveled and seen a great deal, performed diplomatic work, and lived in the PRC. A linguist with knowledge of English and Chinese, he was among the first volunteers to open up the virgin lands.

But a few years ago--either the years began to make themselves felt or worldy cares took their toll--unexpectedly for many who knew him intimately, Vasiliy Ivanovich suddenly abandoned the mundane rat race and retired to a quiet life. On arriving in our republic he took a fancy to the quiet, undistinguished town of Tapa, acquired a two-story detached house there and began a new life. To some extent a somewhat strange life for his restless nature: He engaged in spiritual self-improvement.

For the sake of the truth it should be said that here, too, Vasiliy Ivanovich did very well for himself. Some believers started speaking of him as an extremely positive person of unblemished purity and excellent honesty. He soon became the pride of the local "brothers" and "sisters," and the Tapa community of Christians of the Evangelical Faith (Pentecostalists) even entrusted him with the post of presbyter.

No, he did not retire to the quiet life on settling in Tapa. On becoming a priest he managed affairs on a global scale, so to speak. He sent slanderous "statements" and "appeals" to various foreign organizations. "On behalf of and on the instructions (?!) of the brothers in Christ" Vasiliy Ivanovich called for help. "Christians of the Evangelical Faith of Pentecostalists and Baptists," one of the "statements" said, "wish to protest to the Soviet Government and to emigrate from the Soviet atheist state." The reasons? I cite word for word, changing nothing in style: "...For the beating of our children by young Pioneers and Komsomol members in schools at the instigation of the school directors and teachers; for the humiliation of our wives before, during and after childbirth by medical personnel of hospitals and maternity homes; for the use of medicine against us for punitive purposes...."

The "statement" says a lot more in the same spirit. It turns out that the children of believers are denied an education in our country and that "thousands upon thousands" of believers themselves are being killed.

Running ahead, I must say that very many believers living in our republic--both Pentecostalists and Baptists--were acquainted with this "statement." And they all rejected it most decisively as slanderous, discrediting believers themselves and having nothing in common with reality.

Vasiliy Ivanovich Gorelkin was questioned. He was asked to cite just one fact in confirmation of what he had written. His answer were unconvincing and monosyllabic:

"I don't know."

"People say."

"I haven't heard."

But what could he say? Let us take an example from the life of the family of Gorelkin himself. His wife has safely given birth to 10 children, 3 of whom graduated from Tallinn Railroad Technical College. The others study at Tapa secondary school. Not a single complaint has been received from Vasiliy Ivanovich about "the beating of children at the instigation of the school directors and teachers."

...Along with this "statement", Vasiliy Ivanovich has an itemized list of gold objects--watches, bracelets, wedding rings--with an indication of their total value to the tune of R3,321.20. Gorelkin explained: Intending to emigrate abroad together with coreligionists from Narva headed by S. Matveyuk, his group had decided to convert ready cash into gold. Vasiliy Ivanovich took on the practical side of this business. Together with his wife, who "is ill and does not work," he went off to Central Asia, where he carried out this operation, not forgetting to pocket a considerable sum for "business expenses."

In addition to the "statement" and the list of valuables, Vasiliy Ivanovich had on him the addresses and telephone numbers of employees of a number of foreign missions, as well as foreign news agencies.

Finding himself in a delicate situation, (more about this later), Vasiliy Ivanovich began trying to extricate himself, trying his best to prove his innocence. He shifted the responsibility for the gold-purchasing operation onto the "brothers"--they made him do it, he said. At the same time, he immediately set about blackening his coreligionists and spiritual mentors--Goretnyy from Krasnodarskiy Kray, Vasilyev from Vilnyus, Kunitsa from Rovnenskaya Oblast, the Fedorovs from Tallin and many of his own parishioners.... Vasiliy Ivanovich was prepared to answer any question, provided they met him half way and "hushed up the affair." He is a presbyter, and if people in Tapa and Narva learn of his un-Christian behavior it will turn out badly for him, Vasiliy Ivanovich said, begging for leniency.

All this smacked of cheap vaudeville on a provincial stage. A 49-year-old priest behaving like a mischievous adolescent.

But also it did not savor of vaudeville here. It was something else. Having drunk himself insensible somewhere, Vasiliy Ivanovich was taken unconscious to the Tallin medical sobering-up station. It was there that the "statement" and other "business papers" were found on Vasiliy Ivanovich. It was there that the duty officer had the above-mentioned conversation with Gorelkin. Having sobered-up, the latter himself then said confidentially: "I was in Tallin on business. With more than 2 hours to go before the train left for Tapa, I went into a bar on Kharyu Street...had a drink...some chick sat next to me....I forgot about the train, my wife, everything in the world...."

...So that was Vasiliy Ivanovich's story. Not a nice one. Quite preposterous. Perhaps readers will recall that we have written of Gorelkin before. Indeed, he received a passing mention in the article "Tissue of Lies" published in our newspaper in January last year. This time Vasiliy Ivanovich's visit to the medical sobering-up station has made us familiarize ourselves in greater detail with his biography, some pages from which we have decided to make public.

...It is said that Vasiliy Ivanovich's foreign friends are concerned about him as a "sufferer for his faith." They are not embarrassed by the fact that his stories have plainly been fabricated or by the unseemly affairs of their ward.

There are "facts", and "grounds". The rest will come, as the saying goes.

PROFESSOR OUTLINES AGENDA FOR POLITICAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

LD111718 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 11, TASS--Representatives of 50 countries expressed the desire to participate in the Eleventh World Congress on Political Science, to be held in Moscow in August. Georgiy Shakhnazarov, chairman of the organising committee, told to a TASS correspondent that the programme of the coming meeting includes three main topics. The first is "Policy of Peace". Experts will discuss in nine sections the sources of peace and war, ways to stop and check the arms race, factors and strategy leading to peace and peaceful coexistence, and possibilities of the lessening of international tension. Since this topic is important for all social strata and political forces, it is the duty of scientists not only to correctly explain the meaning of events, but also to determine the dominant trends of development, the Soviet scientist said. The topic is included into the programme of the Moscow congress on the initiative of the Soviet Union, Professor Shakhnazarov noted.

Two other topics--"Policy of Development and Changes of Systems" and "Accumulation of Political Knowledge Since 1949" (the date when the International Political Science Association was founded), are devoted to the important questions of the content and methods of political science.

Georgiy Shakhnazarov noted that Soviet scientists are doing a great deal of preparatory work for this forum. Works by prominent specialists have been published. The association is holding its congress for the first time in a socialist state. More than a thousand foreign guests are expected to attend it.

Georgiy Shakhnazarov said: "Soviet scientists are convinced that the world forum in Moscow will facilitate mutual understanding between scientists and will increase their contribution to strengthening peace on earth and solving other vital problems facing humanity.

BAYBAKOV ANALYZES DEVELOPMENTS AND TRENDS IN SOVIET PLANNING

LD110951 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 22 Signed to Press 21 May 79 pp 5-6 LD

[Article by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of USSR Gosplan: "The Development of Socialist Planning"]

[Text] In May 1929 the Fifth All-Union Congress of Soviets confirmed the 5-year plan for developing the USSR economy which had been approved in April by the 16th party conference.

The Soviet people are widely celebrating the anniversary of the First 5-Year Plan. As emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 50th Anniversary of the First 5-Year Plan For Developing the USSR National Economy," it showed the tremendous advantages which exist in the socialist system in contrast to the capitalist system, it firmly established essentially new and consistently democratic forms and methods of running the national economy and it aroused among the working masses--many millions strong--the great energy of creative work embodied in socialist competition.

The planning system is the product of socialism and the expression of its fundamental advantages. This system's principles were defined by the great V.I. Lenin, under whose direct leadership the world's first ever long-term national economic plan--The Plan of the State Commission for the Electrification of Russia--was devised. Lenin's ideas of socialist planning also served as the scientific basis for drawing up the First 5-Year Plan.

Along the Path of Historical Transformations

We rightly hold in high regard the outstanding role of the initial 5-year plan, which laid the firm foundation of all future economic plans and was the forerunner of the remarkable pleiad of Soviet 5-year plans. The First 5-Year Plan demonstrated the greatness of our people's labor achievements, which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has described as veritable battles for socialism.

The results of the First 5-Year Plan, completed ahead of schedule, astonished the world. Such cardinal tasks as building the foundation of socialism and insuring the country's economic independence and defense capability were resolved successfully. Industrial production doubled in the 5-year period. Major new industrial sectors--motor vehicle construction, machine tool building, the tractor industry, the aviation industry, agricultural machine building and a number of other sectors--were created in the country. There were notable improvements in the deployment of productive forces. Our country's gigantic natural wealth was drawn into economic circulation. New industrial centers were created in eastern regions of the RSFSR and in the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics.

The consistent socialization of production, achieved within historically brief periods, led to the victory of the socialist structure in the country--a structure which became the only one in industry and the predominant one in agriculture. This made it possible to solve a number of major social problems successfully.

In the period of the prewar 5-year plans (the second and third 5-year plans), major economic programs, aimed at bringing about the technical modernization of the national economy and the creation of a new production base for all its sectors, were implemented in a planned manner. The Soviet Union climbed to first place in Europe and second place in the world in terms of the volume of industrial production and national income.

The advantages of the planned socialist economy were a key factor enabling the Soviet people to end the Great Patriotic War victoriously and to make a crucial contribution to the liberation of countries enslaved by fascism.

The rehabilitation of the national economy at the end of the devastating, incredibly grim war was a task of enormous difficulty. The party's mobilizing and organizing strength, the people's selflessness, inexhaustible labor, enthusiasm and the planned system of running the economy made it possible to resolve this task in a very short time. The prewar level of industrial production was greatly exceeded and the rehabilitation of the economy in those regions affected by the Hitlerite occupation was completed by the end of the Fourth 5-Year Plan--in 1950--thanks to the concentration of resources in the main directions of economic policy and the correct choice of forms of organizational and mass political work.

The three subsequent 5-year plans for developing the national economy (the fifth through the seventh) provided for a substantial qualitative and quantitative growth in the socialist economy. They contained a broad program for improving intersectorial and intrasectorial proportions, for the technical improvement of production facilities, for accelerating the development of labor productivity and for improving people's living standards.

The implementation of economic and social transformations resulted in the Soviet people's victory of worldwide and historic significance--the building of the developed socialist society in the USSR, a society of genuine democracy and of a high level of working people's organization, ideological commitment and awareness.

Important New Stage

An important new stage in devising and implementing economic policy began in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. More profound study of social requirements and improvement of the scientific substantiation of 5-year and current plans, taking into consideration the long-term tasks of socioeconomic development, are the demands made on the theory and practice of planning.

The 9th and 10th 5-year plans were compiled with targets allotted on an annual basis and were conveyed to enterprises and associations. The plans' substance and structure were enriched, and new sections appeared in connection with the elaboration of social problems, tasks in environmental protection, the economic integration of CEMA member countries, improvement of the organizational structure and management methods and the creation of economic incentive funds. A summary section is being drawn up for indicators in the improvement of the efficiency of social production.

The improvement in the standard of party leadership in the economy and in the system of planned management and also the selfless labor of workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia have made it possible to greatly improve the indicators of economic development. Fixed productive capital in the national economy almost trebled in 1978 compared with 1965, and the national wealth now exceeds R2 trillion. Average annual growth in real per capita income totaled approximately 5 percent. Such important tasks as mass housing construction, the development of cities and the rapid growth of the nonproduction sphere were resolved in that period.

The new USSR Constitution emphasizes that the Soviet economy is a unified national economic complex, whose leadership is exercised on the basis of state plans for economic and social development. [paragraph continues]

This complex serves as the basis of the consistent implementation of the economic strategy devised by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses--a strategy which provides for fundamental, long-term goals of social development and which outlines ways to achieve them.

The fulfillment of the First 5-Year Plan targets and the changes in the social nature of labor brought into being a new social phenomenon--socialist competition. With every year it has acquired an increasingly mass scope and has been enriched with new forms. Under the conditions of mature socialism, competition is a powerful motive force not only for economic but also for social progress and for Soviet society's spiritual and moral burgeoning.

Planning tasks become substantially more complicated as the sphere of operation of the law of planned, proportionate development of the national economy becomes all-embracing and as the scale of production increases and its structure and production-economic links become more complicated. It is natural, therefore, that the Communist Party and the Soviet state should constantly devote attention to improving socialist planning and to the scientific elaboration of its theory and methodology in accordance with the requirements of the current stage of development of the economy.

The Course Toward Intensifying Social Production

While resolving multifarious current tasks, our party also defines both short-term and long-term prospects of society's all-round progress. Work is currently underway under the leadership of the party Central Committee on compiling the plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan period and the main directions of the economic and social development of the USSR up to 1990. This work--in which central and republican planning organs, ministries and departments and leading scientific establishments are participating--is extremely crucial and complex. It will be a serious test for the USSR Gosplan and all links in the planning system.

These plans, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in his speech to the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug 2 March 1979, should "fully embody the party's economic policy and include the latest achievements of economic, scientific and technical thought and all our experience."

The Communist Party has outlined the main route for mobilizing additional new sources of economic growth. This is the course toward improving social production efficiency in every way, that is toward obtaining the greatest possible socially useful results per unit of labor and material resources expended.

In order to achieve a high level of economic efficiency it is essential to switch resolutely all economic sectors to intensive development as the main precondition of a rapid improvement in the productivity of social labor. The activity of economic and planning organs must be directed toward this goal.

Last year the party Central Committee adopted a fundamentally important resolution on USSR Gosplan. This resolution expands its powers and enhances its coordinating role in the organization of the planning work of ministries, departments and union republics. Gosplan has been given the tasks of improving the scientific validity and balanced nature of plans and of deeply comprehending economic and social problems, in order to find ways to solve them in the optimum way, combining a high level of responsibility with initiative and creative daring.

The improvement of statewide planning is reinforced by the measures to improve the organization of the work of the USSR Gosplan. [paragraph continues]

These measures are designed to help it devote more attention to working out the basic proportions of the national economy, to insuring the balance of the plan, to compiling comprehensive programs, to solving problems of economic zoning and to determining ways to improve social production efficiency.

I would like to single out the following from among the multitude of questions of sociocultural and economic building on which science and planning practice should concentrate their efforts. Primarily, in accordance with the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress, it is a question of more fully taking into account social requirements in the plans and of providing for their being met with the most rational utilization of society's resources, and also of improving the efficiency of intersectoral links and proportions--the most important condition of achieving real balance in our plans.

Under present conditions, social problems [problematika] are acquiring a crucial role in shaping the aims of plans, particularly long-term plans. The party's instructions concerning a more profound orientation of the entire Soviet economy toward diverse problems involved in improving people's prosperity must be reflected more and more clearly and fully in planning practice.

Compared with the prewar period, real per capita incomes of workers and employees have increased 3.8 times, and the real incomes of kolkhoz members have increased 6.5 times. By the end of the current 5-year plan about one-half of the population will have an income of more than R100 per month for each member of the family, whereas in 1965 only 4 percent of the population had such an income. Annual payments and benefits from social consumption funds has increased 2.5 times over this period. The structure of the consumption of life's benefits has been greatly improved.

Under present conditions it is essential to insure in the plans which are drawn up a much closer link than ever before among technical production factors and the changes in the nature of labor, the healthier conditions of everyday life, the utilization of nonworking time--particularly free time--and environmental conservation. Social problems of great significance for the country's development must be studied objectively and carefully during the elaboration of plans.

At the same time, it is essential to follow attentively how efficiently the levers of material incentive are functioning and how they influence social labor productivity growth. Here it is extremely important to trace the effectiveness of various forms of incentive. This applies primarily to wage systems, the elicitation of the optimum correlations between the increase in the population's cash income and indicators of improvement in production efficiency, to analyzing and insuring the coordination of effective demand with the mass of goods and services offered to consumers, and to the correct determination of the rate of development of industry's Group "B", the services sphere and the commodity circulation structure.

The preferential utilization of intensive factors of economic growth conditioned by current conditions and the tasks of the country's development means ultimately making the transition to an essentially new type of expanded socialist reproduction. This transition is characterized by the increasing preferential rate of growth of production results compared with aggregate expenditure and by the relative savings of live and embodied labor.

Intensification of social production is a logical and leading trend of the economy of mature socialism. Planning and economic organs must also take into account the action of a number of objective factors, which substantially intensify the significance of intensive forms of development of the national economy and of the improved efficiency of social labor in the foreseeable future.

It is a question primarily of the demographic situation taking shape in coming years throughout the country as a whole. The increase in labor resources 1981-1990 will be substantially reduced owing to the remote effects of the drop in the wartime birthrate. It transpires, if the ever-growing manpower requirement is taken into account, that the increase in industrial output, construction and installation work and transportation operations must be achieved with an unchanged employment level, that is, through an increase in labor productivity, and in regions of the European part of the RSFSR even with a reduction in the work force.

Nor can the abrupt change in the geography and conditions of raw-material and fuel extraction be overlooked. The enhancement of the role of the regions of Siberia, the north and the Far East as the main source of energy resources and most raw-material resources for developing the country's economy and for foreign trade transactions is giving rise to increased state expenditure for the extraction of these resources and their transport to areas of consumption.

The acceleration of scientific and technical development is of paramount significance for improving the efficiency of social production as the main source for fulfilling the social program. From this viewpoint we must substantially improve the planning of technical progress and more fully take into account scientific and technical achievements in planning projections. To this end, the corresponding targets must not only be an integral part of the national economic plan but must also imbue all its sections.

The question of fuller consideration of end results from introducing new equipment and technology has become particularly urgent under the conditions of production intensification. If new equipment has a definite effect in increasing labor productivity, increasing production capacities and improving other economic indicators then we are bound to fully provide for this effect in appropriate sections of the plan. Finally, it is essential to switch to planning the aggregated economic results of scientific and technical progress.

Planning organs, ministries and departments must gear themselves toward the practical implementation of extremely advanced scientific ideas when planning scientific and technical progress. The particular importance, when drawing up long-term plans, of making extensive use of the materials of the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress and its socioeconomic consequences--a program drafted by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology--must be stressed in this context.

The potential of scientific and technical progress is realized primarily in improving the technical standard of the means of labor and in placing sectors of the economy on a new and improved technological footing. The solution to fundamental problems of improving production efficiency and the growth rates of the entire Soviet economy depend on how we will plan the development of machine building.

Although much work has been done in this area, it is impossible not to see the serious shortcomings and disproportions which are occurring in the development of machine building. In the plans of future 5-year plan periods it is intended to provide for the preferential growth of machine building so as to accelerate the development of this key sector of the national economy.

The accelerated development of the natural resources of the country's eastern and northern regions and their accelerated involvement in national economic circulation require major adjustments to the state policy for capital investment. [paragraph continues]

Taking into account the need to create a number of capital intensive production facilities in those regions, and also the fact that most fixed productive capital is currently concentrated in the European part of the country, it is expedient in the long term to substantially increase the volume of capital invested in the technical reequipping and modernization of existing enterprises in inhabited regions. Improving the national economic efficiency of production and the rate of assimilation of natural resources depends on how successfully we can accomplish this planning maneuver.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum justifiably criticized planning organs and also client enterprises and construction enterprises for such serious shortcomings in capital construction as dissipation of capital investments, increase in the amount of unfinished construction work and the existence of a large amount of equipment, including imported equipment not yet installed. The elimination of these shortcomings is the direct duty of personnel in planning organs and economic administration.

The plenum pointed out serious difficulties in transportation work. It has now become customary for department chiefs to strive to secure the allocation of new motor vehicles and tractors and the development of traditional forms of transportation, but here they do not adequately study the use of new, economic forms of transportation.

At the same time, Soviet developments and accumulated experience show that we have the potential to introduce progressive forms of transportation which could substantially improve matters. Here, for example, I am referring to pipeline container transportation. In addition to that there are good prospects for the introduction of other progressive forms of transportation--slurry pipe [pulpoprovody], conveyor trains [konveyornyye pyoezda] and so forth.

Combination of Sectorial and Territorial Planning

One of the principles of the socialist management of the economy, as is known, is the close combination of sectorial and territorial planning. Under current conditions the consistent implementation of this principle is acquiring an even greater role than ever before. The economic potential of all the union republics has increased enormously, and the economic links among them have become more complicated.

In recent years the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a number of resolutions setting out the powers and duties of ministries, departments and Councils of Ministers of the union republics in the planning of economic and cultural building. However, the necessary coordination in the development of sectors and economic regions is still not being achieved in practice.

The plans for the comprehensive economic and social development of union republics, economic regions, oblasts and cities, and also the plans currently being drafted for the formation and development of territorial production complexes, particularly in the east of the country, must become an important instrument for carrying out this task. It is essential to direct special attention toward improving the standard of scientific substantiation of these plans and toward organizing the monitoring of their fulfillment. In this context it is essential to strengthen republic and local planning organs and to intensify their role in resolving questions of exploiting natural and labor resources, and in planning sociocultural building, the improvement of the population's living standards and the development of the infrastructure and interrelated production facilities in a given territory.

The Leninist strategy of building a socialist society includes the social transformation and fundamental modernization of agriculture. The party pursues an active agrarian policy, embodied in national economic plans and insured by the appropriate distribution of resources. The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum decisions outlined a range of major measures for improving the planning of agricultural production. The plenum decisions are the basis for elaborating further plans for agricultural development.

Planning and economic organs are faced with the extremely crucial task of constantly improving the efficiency of agricultural production and of insuring the most rational distribution and utilization of funds allocated to agriculture. Primarily it is a matter of the safekeeping of agricultural resources and of sharply reducing losses both within agriculture itself and in the subsequent stages of produce storage and processing. Much work is to be done in this area.

It must be noted that in the sectorial planning system that has developed, errors are frequently permitted to occur at the points of contact between the sectors of the agroindustrial complex, and disproportions come about, which often leads to substantial national economic losses. Because of this, it is proposed to single out the country's agroindustrial complex as a separate [samostoyatelnyy] planning subject. It is intended that, as well as sectorial and territorial sections of the plan, a unified plan for developing the agroindustrial complex should also be decided.

On the Basis of the Policy of Thrift

Under present conditions the rational utilization of raw and semi-finished materials and fuel, strict observance of the policy of thrift and intensification of the struggle against losses in all sectors of the economy are acquiring particular significance for the fuller satisfaction of the national economy's growing requirements. Planning has a major role here.

Let us take such an acute current problem as the metal problem. Frequently we expend much effort on discovering reserves for increasing metal production. Naturally it is essential to do everything possible to continue increasing metal output. However, the main thing today is to insure a qualitative reorganization of the work of both the metallurgical industry and the sectors which use the metal output--the machine building sector, the construction industry and so forth.

The reserves here are enormous. Metallurgy must provide consumer enterprises with metal which meets the requirements of its economical utilization. Machine builders must work in earnest on lightening the design of machinery and equipment and on using advanced types of rolled metal which do not require much machining.

Or let us turn to the question of planning such an important national economic complex as the fuel and energy sector. In recent years certain difficulties have arisen in its development in connection with increased fuel consumption and a number of other circumstances. That is why in planning fuel sectors too, reliance must be placed and is being placed on improving the efficiency of fuel and energy use, and it is first and foremost toward these goals that capital investment must be channeled. Calculations show that expenditure insuring the more rational consumption of fuel and energy as a rule only require half or one-third the capital investment required for the extraction of fuel and energy resources and their delivery to the place of consumption. Increased utilization of oil reserves--located in deposits already being worked--by using new methods which insure an increased yield is a major reserve for increasing fuel resources.

[Text] Nor should we discount the savings achieved by virture of the extensive exploitation of recycled materials. In 1971-1978 about 35 million tons of recycled raw material, including 15 million tons of waste paper, more than 4 million tons of textiles, 2.5 million tons of worn tires and so forth, were gathered and reprocessed in the country. This made it possible to turn out industrial output worth about R8 billion, with a savings of R2.3 billion. However, we cannot be satisfied with the scale of this work.

The Balance of the Plan and its Indicators

One urgent task for improving planning is intensification of the comprehensive approach to solving major intersectorial problems. This is linked with elaboration of a system of scientific and technical, economic, social and regional programs. The implementation of comprehensive programs drafted in recent years for the development of agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, assimilation of the natural resources of Western and Eastern Siberia and of the north and the creation of the Baykal-Amur Railroad, industrial centers in Kazakhstan and Central Asia, is of extremely great statewide significance. In accordance with the 25th party congress decisions, a number of major scientific and technical programs, such as the programs for developing laser and plasma technology, the exploitation of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and so forth, are being implemented in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Centralized planning is required to insure an improvement of methods of working out the basic proportions of reproduction in terms of materials, the unity of physical and value indicators of economic development, and the necessary coordination between production and consumption. In past years substantial work has been carried out in improving the practice of the USSR Gosplan's compilation of balances in physical terms enabling the concentration of resources on developing crucial sectors of the national economy and the purposeful creation of the requisite proportions. At the same time, the increase in production volumes, the expansion of products lists and the increased complexity of production and economic links require the most efficient utilization of physical and technical resources, the creation of essential reserves and the further deepening of all work relating to balances. The switch from single product physical balances to comprehensive balances of interchangeable [vzaimozamenyayemyy] materials will be of great significance in this area.

Further improvement of the system of plan indicators and criteria for assessing the activity of ministries, associations and enterprises, and making better use of economic levers are of great significance in achieving a high level of production efficiency. In accordance with the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the USSR Gosplan, with the participation of central departments, has carried out substantial work in intensifying the orientation of associations and enterprises toward improving qualitative indicators of their activity. Thus, the size of incentive funds now depends on the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets for increasing labor productivity, increasing the volume of output in the top quality category as a proportion of total production, increasing profitability and reducing the prime cost of output. The size of incentives has also been made dependent on the completion of deliveries of output in physical terms according to contracts which have been concluded.

However, the effectiveness of the steps which have been taken cannot be deemed adequate. The fact is that all this applies only to the size of incentives, whereas the indicators contained in the reports of ministries, rayons, cities and oblasts remain mostly the same. It is essential to insure that the assessment of work by qualitative indicators applies fully to all levels and links of economic management.

This work must be combined with the resolute strengthening of state planning discipline in the national economy. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it would seem advisable in a number of sectors to expand the application of indicators of increased production volume and labor productivity calculated according to net output norms or other indicators which more accurately reflect the efforts of labor collectives.

The role of physical indicators, which are a determining influence in the observance of material proportions and, in the final analysis, in the balanced nature of the economy, must also be stepped up in the system of planning and economic incentives. The work currently being carried out by the USSR Gosplan in defining the system of national economic plan indicators more precisely--work in which paramount significance is attached to assessments of consumer characteristics and the quality of output--to insure that they accord with present-day requirements of production and demand, will, in our view, be of special significance.

Socialist Economic Integration

Our foreign economic ties, primarily with the socialist community countries, are growing and expanding substantially. Economic, scientific and technical cooperation among these countries and the international socialist division of labor have become a factor for resolving the socioeconomic tasks advanced by the communist and workers parties of the CEMA countries.

The development of socialist economic integration has required the profound elaboration of methods of administering this international economic process. Thus, for the first time a special section entitled "Measures for the Development of Socialist Economic Integration Between the USSR and the CEMA Countries" has been included in the state plan of the economic and social development of our country (1976-1980). The plans of fraternal countries contain similar sections.

In recent years much that is new and useful has also been introduced in joint planning activity. A coordinated plan of comprehensive integrational measures of CEMA countries for 1976-1980 was drawn up. This plan provides for the joint construction of 11 major integration projects worth a total of about R9 billion. They include such very large projects as the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant and the Kimbayevskiy asbestos mining and enriching combine. The construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline, almost 3,000 km long, has been completed.

The large scale of the problems solved by the CEMA countries presupposes the coordination of economic policy on a long-term basis. The 32d CEMA session approved the first long-term targeted programs in the field of energy policy, the extraction of fuel and raw materials, the development of agriculture and the food industry, machine building, and increased production of industrial consumer goods.

Integration is also proceeding in other directions. For example, bilateral production specialization and cooperation programs are being drawn up for the period 1981-1990.

The implementation of major integration measures provided for in the long-term targeted cooperation programs increases the requirements regarding national planning and the coordinated plan of comprehensive integration measures. The task is to insure that the substance of these programs is properly reflected in the national plans and in the coordinated plan for 1981-1985.

The experience of USSR statewide planning, which is a very important instrument in the implementation of the CPSU's socioeconomic policy, is of enormous international significance. [paragraph continues]

The fraternal socialist states make creative use of this extremely rich experience. The peoples of developing countries, for whom the Soviet 5-year plans are a graphic example of the reorganization of life on the principles of social progress, study and apply this experience.

A science and practice conference, devoted to the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the First 5-Year Plan and to the problems of further improving economic planning administration, was held in Moscow on 17 and 18 May. The work of the conference and the recommendations it adopted will undoubtedly contribute to the fullest utilization of the accumulated experience of socialist planning and to an improvement in the scientific standard of economic planning administration in accordance with the 25th party congress decisions.

COORDINATION IN MAJOR ECONOMIC PROJECTS URGED

LD121515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Doctor of Economic Sciences Prof B. Milner article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Targeted Program Management: Experience, Problems, Prospects"]

[Text] Recently our country widely celebrated the 50-year jubilee of the First 5-Year Plan for the development of the USSR's national economy. This celebration showed yet again what a tremendous path has been traveled by socialist planning, how consistently and purposefully the party improves forms of economic management, and how significant are the tasks being resolved here in our time. "The task today," the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 50th anniversary of the First 5-Year Plan notes, "is to insure the full realization, to the greatest possible effect, of the potential opened up by developed socialist society, its economic potential and all that our national economy has at its disposal."

The further improvement in leadership of the national economy is bringing questions of an administrative, organizational nature into the foreground of practical activity. In this connection, special significance is acquired by modern forms and methods of targeted program management.

1.

Public ownership of the means of production eliminates the fragmentation of the economy and transforms it into a unified organism. A real opportunity is opened up for insuring balance among all sectors and all levels of the national economy as an integral system.

At the same time, with profoundly specialized sectorial management coordination and mutual linkage between the activities of different levels, organs and officials resolving common tasks are often absent. This is even observed within a single enterprise or association (not to mention a sector as a whole or a group of sectors): responsibility for the introduction of new hardware, for product quality, for full deliveries, for the organization of steady and regular working and so forth is in many cases undefined and scattered. The problem is increased 100-fold when it is a matter of an all-union program or a program for the comprehensive development of certain regions, where not only production questions but also transport, ecological, demographic, cultural, consumer and other questions must be taken into account.

It is a question of the contradiction which has objectively arisen between the specialization of management functions and their integration, between the division of labor and its cooperativization, and between the administrative isolation of sector organs and the coordination of their actions. [paragraph continues]

Overcoming this contradiction is the key issue for improving management.

Noting the importance of the mutual linkage and coordination of various departments, V.I. Lenin noted quite definitely that "foodstuffs--a small, local industry--fuel--a major state industry--and so forth, are closely connected. And their 'departmental' division, which is necessary for purposes of state management, causes harm unless constant work is carried out in coordination and in elimination of conflicts, red tape, departmental narrowmindedness and bureaucracy" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 43, pp 278-279). He spoke of the need for the "exemplary formulation of a small 'whole,' but a 'whole,' that is, not one farm, not one sector of the economy, not one enterprise, but the SUM OF ALL economic relations--the SUM OF ALL economic turnover, even for a small locality" (Vol 43, p 234).

The history of socialist economic building gives us considerable experience of the skillful, effective formulation of such a "whole," which insures the concentration of resources in a certain direction and the implementation of a wide system of interconnected measures in a single program. Suffice it to refer to the organization of work in accordance with the plan of the State Commission for the Electrification of Russia, the creation of the coal and metallurgical base in the east of the country, the opening up of the northern sea route, the construction of the Norilsk combine, the formation of the nuclear industry, and so forth. The organs created to implement these programs coordinated the joint activity of many sectors and directed the work of literally hundreds of planning, scientific research and design organizations.

Under modern conditions the targeted program method is becoming particularly relevant. This is determined above all by the potential of developed socialism, the increasing scale of our tasks and the changes which the scientific and technical revolution is introducing into the organization and level of equipment of production. Targeted program management acts as an important factor in the intensification of the national economy and in increasing the economic growth rate.

Life shows that the narrow frameworks of ministries taken individually are becoming a definite hindrance in the implementation of complex economic, scientific and technical tasks. That is why there is an urgent need for the elaboration of an organizational and economic machinery for collaboration among groups of ministries responsible for the satisfaction of the same national economic requirement or among those having common technical and technological problems and interconnected production processes. Fundamental significance in this sphere is attached to the 25th CPSU Congress instruction on the creation of a system of management of groups of similar sectors requiring special coordination. This applies first and foremost to the fuel and energy complex, to transportation, to the production and processing of agricultural products and to a number of machine-building sectors.

The creation of a system of management of groups of similar sectors also provides the preconditions for the formation of production and science-and-production associations, irrespective of to what department the enterprises belonging to them are attached. Unfortunately, as yet the process of creating associations has mainly been carried out within the framework of individual sectors and subsectors. Sometimes this not only fails to facilitate the resolution of technical and economic tasks of a complex nature but even creates new barriers in that path. In organizing associations it is of vital importance to break away from departmental frameworks, to orient oneself in accordance with the tasks of the multisectorial utilization of the achievements of science and technology (for instance, electronics, chemistry, nuclear technology and so forth.) [paragraph continues]

It is also important to take into account the territorial commonality of enterprises in different sectors, the similar purposes of their products, their technological interdependence and the need for linkage with enterprises in the service sector (in particular, instrument and repair sectors) irrespective of departmental subordination. Such associations would be given great independence and broad rights in the sphere of planning and organizing production and combining scientific and production activity, special financing procedures could be introduced for them, and so forth.

Herein lies the key to expediently resolving the task of inter-farm cooperation in agriculture and agroindustrial integration. The development of interkolkhoz, kolkhoz-sovkhoz and state cooperative associations, as well as agroindustrial complexes for the production, processing and sale of agricultural produce is inconceivable without targeted program management. The same must be said of the management of enterprises and organizations in the nonproductive sphere, where the question of the further development of regional and local complexes is on the agenda--involving various types of associations (scientific and planning, housing exploitation, trade and production, trade and cultural complexes, complexes for the repair of consumer hardware and for television and radio services, tourist firms and so forth).

2.

In his report at the 25th party congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said that the "question of improving methods of the comprehensive resolution of major state intersectorial and territorial problems is urgent. Unified, centralized programs are required here, embracing all stages of work--from planning to practical implementation. It is important that in each case there should be specific organs and specific people bearing full responsibility and coordinating all efforts within the framework of a particular program."

The most important programs of the 10th and 11th 5-year plans have a whole series of pecularities and require a systemic approach. They are of a multitarget nature and are directed at simultaneously resolving a wide range of tasks, are calculated for lengthy periods and are associated with major capital investments. Their structure includes a whole series of interconnected but at the same time relatively independent subprograms. In other words, they are programs of an intersectorial and interdepartmental nature.

Thus, for instance, taking part in the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad are several dozen union ministries and departments and thousands of organizations belonging to them--not to mention practically all the republics, krays and oblasts which are giving patronage support to this nationwide construction project. A number of oblasts and krays through whose territory the railroad will run are carrying out local measures in this large-scale program.

Equally complex and ramified intersectorial ties also arise in resolving major scientific and technical tasks. The creation of, for instance, facilities for the high-speed drilling of deep and extra deep oil and gas wells in the 10th 5-Year Plan pools the efforts of nearly 90 scientific organizations and the enterprises of 20 different ministries and departments. More than 350 collectives, subordinate to various departments, are involved in improving the use and conservation of water resources.

All this poses in a new way the question of the organization of the implementation of major programs, and above all of the use of the methods of targeted program management both in individual regions and on the scale of the whole national economy. [paragraph continues]

A decisive role could be played here by the creation of a single intersectorial leadership over programs. In each specific case their leadership would unite and coordinate various types of activity, national economic sectors and levels of the economy regardless of their departmental and territorial subordination. Naturally, forms of comprehensive management must be found for various programs depending on the scale and specific features. However, in all cases these forms amount to the organization of efficient and effective interdepartmental ties and the control and regulation of timely and high-quality fulfillment of the targets set.

For each program it is not only necessary to work out a whole system of goals, but also to determine tasks and the specific executants and to organize collaboration between them. Fundamental importance is attached to creating an accurate system of powers and responsibility. Here the responsibility must embrace all levels--leaders of subprograms and executants, staff, scientific and analytical levels. Special attention must be devoted to regulating relations between participating ministries, departments, design and scientific research institutions, planning, supply and monitoring organs and territorial levels. The correct sequence of commissioning of projects, the progress of the investment process, the preparation and development of related production facilities and communications, the formation of the infrastructure, and in the last analysis the destiny of the entire program depend to a decisive extent on the solution of these organizational questions.

It is important to note that as a rule targeted program management does not require major organizational restructurings. By means of a certain redistribution of responsibility and powers, it only supplements and strengthens our existing management system. The main purpose of targeted organizational links is to be responsible from start to finish for the fulfillment of a particular task and to overcome departmental and territorial limitations in the use of resources.

Let us look, for instance, at the program for developing the agriculture of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. It is unprecedented in scope, capital investments and depth of transformations planned. It has been thoroughly worked out in terms of resources, schedules and anticipated results. Taking part are several dozen ministries and departments. Nonetheless, it does not have an efficiently organized implementation machinery with a single system of responsibility. Yet in 1979 alone, this program was allotted R8.2 billion.

The same can be said about single responsibility for exploiting major territorial production complexes, the creation of which is expanding steadily in regions of Siberia, the Far East and Central Asia. In each of them many organizations of various ministries--union and republican--operate, often, unfortunately, in an uncoordinated way.

All this indicates that the time has come to move over to new forms of participation by ministries in resolving the complex tasks which determine the future of extensive territories, and sometimes our prospects for growth in general. The coordination and agreement of plan targets must be supplemented by the organization of joint activity to implement them.

One possible form here is the formation of territorial economic associations on the basis of proportional participation by a group of interested ministries. Such associations, which have resources and the necessary rights in their exploitation, could fully insure a comprehensive approach to the task. Departmental limitations would be overcome.

It is often asked: To whom are such territorial associations subordinate? How is their activity to be taken into account from the viewpoint of the plans of the ministries they belong to? The idea, people say, is correct, but it does not fit into the existing structure of national economic management.

I would like to say particularly that by no means all the potential of the existing structure has yet been exploited. This refers to rationally supplementing the structure and giving it greater flexibility, adaptability and maneuverability. Intersectorial territorial associations are a form of management cooperation between a group of interconnected ministries. The collegiate organs of these associations, formed by interested ministries, could be accountable to them on the main questions.

Depending on the scale and nature of programs, targeted management organs could be created (or drawn from existing organs)--ad hoc commissions or bureaus, leading ministries or departments (taking into account the final product produced), territorial targeted organs and so forth. The main value of this form lies in the fact that by insuring the formation, coordination and regulation of all horizontal ties, it creates a system of single responsibility for the results of the fulfillment of a comprehensive program from start to finish.

Priority significance is attached to the question of increasing the role and extending the rights of local organs in insuring the comprehensive resolution of territorial production tasks, particularly in the timely creation of the necessary infrastructure. This requires a further strengthening of the influence of local soviets and their planning organs on the formation and implementation of any production programs within the boundaries of the territory in question.

Of course, organizational forms of program management cannot be the same in all cases. Classification by type is particularly damaging here, inasmuch as it is practically impossible to take into account the whole diversity of actual conditions and interconnections. It is important to seek out and develop diverse forms of targeted program management, including the whole complex of questions of planning, organization, incentives, provision of information and control. This will make it possible to insure a further improvement in the organization of economic management and will be a new contribution to developing Leninist ideas of socialist planning.

BREZHNEV GREETS TYUMEN WORKERS ON DRILLING SUCCESSES

LD121225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Apparent text of L.I. Brezhnev message to oil-drilling workers: "Congratulations on Labor Achievements"]

[Text] To the workers, engineering and technical workers and employees, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of the Nizhnevartovsk No 1 drilling operations administration and the Surgut No 2 drilling operations administration of the Petroleum Industry Ministry's Glavtyumenneftegaz:

Dear comrades:

It was with great interest that I familarized myself with the labor achievements of your remarkable collectives in socialist competition for the highest possible indicators in drilling and commissioning oil boreholes. Under harsh natural and climatic conditions your collectives are successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling the set targets for drilling boreholes. Many teams, above all those headed by foremen Comrades Levin, Gromov, Volovodov and Manakov, are achieving truly outstanding results and setting examples of courage, truly heroic labor and high professional skill.

Your new pledges--to achieve an average of 70,000-85,000 meters of drilling a year and 90,000-100,000 meters for leading teams--attests to the high labor activeness and great sense of responsibility for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress in forming the very large territorial and production complex in West Siberia--the country's main base for the extraction of oil and gas. You plan to scale the heights outlined by using advanced methods of work, intensifying manufacturing processes, making fuller use of internal production reserves, and further improving the organization of socialist competition.

I express the firm conviction that your valuable undertaking in achieving the maximum output for each drilling team with high technical-economic and qualitative indicators of work will meet with wide support at enterprises in the oil and gas industry and in geological prospecting organizations and will become an important factor in the all-round acceleration of drilling work and a reliable basis for the further expansion of capacities for the extraction of oil and gas and the buildup of known stocks of these types of raw material and fuel.

I wish you, dear comrades, success in marking the concluding stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan with harmonious shock work.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

TRANSCAUCASUS GAS LINE REACHES SOCHI AREA

LD130821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[A. Dergachev report: "Gas Has Come to the Sea"]

[Text] Sochi--Natural gas has come to the area around Sochi. The inhabitants of the resort settlement of Lazarevskoye have become its first consumers. The settlement has been linked up to the 200-km gas pipeline laid through the ravines of the main Caucasus range and across mountain rivers and passes. By the end of this year other resort areas--Loo, Dagomys, Matsesta and Sochi City--will be linked up to the gas pipeline.

FLOODWATERS RECEDE FROM SAYANO-SHUSHENSKOYE GES SITE

LD130618 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Here is a report from the Sayano-Shushenskoye GES site: This morning the Kzyl and Shagonar hydrometric stations reported to the site that the floodwaters are receding. You have already heard that this year the floodwaters were of unprecedented force. Now the hydrobuilders are striving to eliminate the consequences. The bridge used to bring cement is still under a giant waterfall pouring down from a height of 80 meters. For this reason, builders have made a reservoir road along the left bank and have set up necessary equipment.

Despite these difficult conditions, the height of the dam is constantly growing; 2,000-2,500 tons of ferroconcrete is being poured into it daily. Delivery of parts and units for the second and third sets of the Sayano-Shushenskoye GES to the site has begun; according to their socialist pledges, builders plan to put them into operation this year.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY REVIEWED

Citation of CSA Figures

LD121333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Q. Pavlov agricultural review: "Treasuring the Hours of Summertime"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by Monday 4 June spring crops had been sown on 148.1 million hectares--96 percent of the area allocated. Grain and pulse crops covered 98.7 million hectares--95 percent of the area allocated. Long-staple flax has been sown on 90 percent, potatoes on 96 percent and vegetables on 91 percent of the planned area.

Under hard conditions the crop farmers are completing the sowing at a good tempo. Spring crops have been sown on enormous areas in an extremely short time if you are speaking of the time allocated to the machine operators by objective circumstances. Lofty new results have been recorded in labor productivity, which attests to the farms' great technical potential. The sowing began considerably later than in 1978 but by the time of the period under review more of all spring crops, including grain crops, had been sown this year. And so the last hectares remained....

Of course, this is not the first time we have had occasion to speak of the weather and its influence on the harvest and people's mood. I have had occasion to see our farmers from the most diverse zones of the country in extremis, as they say. And it must be noted that it is rare for people to be at a loss and to lose heart. No, the machine operators and field crop experts know how to work and to overcome the difficulties caused by deviations from so-called average annual norms. But nonetheless, difficulties are difficulties. By the first days of June, although they had made great efforts, Chitinskaya, Irkutskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts had unfortunately not yet been able to complete the sowing of grain crops. Now, in completing this work, the farms are immediately setting about tending the crops and procuring fodder. This business also has its own subtleties linked with the conditions of a highly unusual year. Judge for yourselves: On the European territory of the union the weather has been hot recently, warmer than in Central Asia. Here a unique rarity occurred--in the last third of May the rainfall was approximately the same--11-30mm--in Moldavia, the Baltic republics, Pekovskaya, Kalininskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts and in the southern Kuban and Central Asian republics.

Under these conditions the plants, obeying laws many centuries old, are trying to ripen more quickly, to produce offspring capable of continuing their life. That is why the winter crops on the European territory are developing 8-10 days ahead of normal.

Spring barley has formed ears 8-12 days earlier than usual in the southern Ukraine, Rostovskaya Oblast and in the Northern Caucasus. And in the Central-Chernozem Zone and central Volga Region early spring grain crops have begun to send forth tiller. Tomatoes are in flower--again earlier than usual--in Moldavia, the southern Kuban and in the southern Ukraine. But in Western Siberia and northern Kazakhstan the weather is unusually cold for this time of year.

Of course, many of the farms' working plans are again being overhauled. They are counting on rapidity of maneuver, the skillful placing of people and equipment, the mobilization of reserves, and the raising of labor productivity, for in the fields this year everything must be done more rapidly--even more rapidly--but without simplifying technical procedures.

The haymaking season has already arrived from the Ukraine to the Altay. This is also fairly unusual. Here, for instance, is how the situation is taking shape in Moskovskaya Oblast.

The May heat demanded that all irrigation installations on the irrigated land tracts sown with fodder crops be put on a more concentrated regime. The grass crops on Serpukhovskiy, Ramenskiy, Kilomenskiy and Lukhovitskiy rayon farms have been watered 2-4 times a day here. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have already begun cutting while aware of the fact that when harvesting cloves, for instance, 1 kilogram of dry substance contains 0.93 feed units at the beginning of budding, 0.86 when the bud appears and only 0.72 feed units during flowering.

Since the talk has turned to fodder, we must speak not only of its quantity but also, without fail, of its quality. Unfortunately, farm leaders and specialists, seeking to record good figures, frequently forget that the volume of forage is not the way to measure output. Research carried out by specialists in different zones of the country attests that we unfortunately store and keep in the balance a great deal of such fodder. This serves little purpose. To this day the practice of laying in silage and cured hay in unlined trenches prevails. Irrigated land tracts are not used well everywhere. On the eve of the mass haymaking season quite a large number of tractor mowers were unfortunately still not ready for work in a number of rayons of Kazakhstan and Sverdlovskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts.

Farm leaders and agronomists in southern regions are now thinking about second sowings. Under present conditions they can play an important part. In the opinion of USSR Minister of Agriculture specialists, of the 5 million hectares which the kolkhozes and sovkhozes plan to use for after-harvest sowings, at least 2 million sown with millet, sunflowers and corn can produce grain. To judge by the meteorologists' forecasts, there is also an opportunity for expanding the harvest areas of corn for grain at the expense of some of the sowings previously earmarked for silage procurement.

The sowing campaign is coming to an end. The first month of summer has begun and the farmers have new concerns--tending the crops, fodder procurement and preparation for the harvest which will soon come to the country's southern train-growing regions. And we must be prepared for all the work to come.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Review

LD111053 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "Crop Tending"]

[Excerpts] The country's farmers have mostly completed sowing work. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 4 June more than 148 million hectares of land had been sown with spring crops. Sowing was accompanied by the simultaneous application of mineral fertilizers in the drill rows on substantial areas of land. The labor efforts of collectives are currently directed at successfully carrying out crop tending to insure an increase in the yield of crops on every hectare.

Spring grain and leguminous crops have been sown on 98.7 million hectares. In a number of places their area has been expanded. Even-sized shoots have been obtained almost everywhere. The task now is to insure that the work of combatting weeds, pests and diseases is carried out promptly. According to current data, more than 8 million hectares of spring grain crops have been treated with herbicides.

Grain workers are waging an active struggle aginst plant pests when they appear. In northern Kazakhstan and in the Altay they are being aided in this work by agricultural aviation pilots.

Of the hulled crops, the sowing of millet and buckwheat is still continuing, and machine operators plan to complete this work in the coming days. The eradication of weeds has begun everywhere. Interrow cultivation has commended on wide-row sowings of buckwheat. It is important that farm chiefs take pains to insure the prompt delivery of bee-hives to the fields: The pollination of plants by bees will help to produce a full crop. Rice has been sown 4 or 5 days earlier than last year. Top-dressing of crops in the paddyfields is currently in progress. In the Kuban and the Crimea more than 70 percent of the crops have already been treated with herbicides.

More than 3.1 million hectares--almost half the planned area--have been planted with potatoes. Georgian and Armenian farms have already produced a good yield of early tubers and they are dispatching them to cities and industrial centers. But the planting work has not yet been completed in regions of West Siberia and the Urals. It is important everywhere to till the fields promptly, earth up the plants and, where possible, organize irrigation.

Some 1.2 million hectares of land are sown with vegetables. More than half of them are in irrigated soil. Some 700,000 hectares have been subjected to initial weeding and hoeing. This work has been carried out twice on many farms in Moldavia and the Ukraine. By the beginning of June the first irrigation was carried out on 616,000 hectares and the second irrigation on 486,000 hectares.

Progress in Southern USSR

LD120540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] Harvesting work is beginning in the south of the country. Cereals are to be harvested this year on almost 4 million hectares in Uzbekistan where the harvest is good everywhere. Potato-lifting has started in Tadzhikistan where 60,000 tons of potatoes have been pledged. Vigorous shoots cover rice plantations in Kazakhstan where for the first time, rice occupies over 120,000 hectares. Kazakhstan produces one-sixth of all the rice in the USSR. Sowing has ended in Altayskiy Kray and crops are now being tended.

Sowing Work Nears Completion

LD121305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "June Rhythm"]

[Excerpts] The calendar indicates the first week of summer. Spring fieldwork is ending. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 4 June the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had sown 148.1 million hectares of spring crops--96 percent of the plan. Spring grain and pulse crops (including corn) occupy 98.7 million hectares which is 95 percent of the target. Sowing units are leaving the fields of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, northern Kazakhstan, the Altay, Irkutskaya, Omskaya and a number of other Siberian oblasts.

The spring created many difficulties for the farmers. The cotton growers found the sowing period hard. The frequent rain and cold snaps did some harm to still tender shoots. Considerable areas had to be resown.

The battle for the "white gold" [cotton] harvest left no one complacent. Tens of thousands of city, settlement and village inhabitants worked on the plantations making every effort to lay a sure foundation for the harvest.

The cotton growers' selfless actions are a fine example to the farmers of all areas where there has been a long hot spell. It is important at the moment to use every opportunity to irrigate the crops. The preparation of irrigated land for watering the vegetation has been well organized this year. The irrigation tempo is increasing with each passing day. In the last week of May, for example, 1.2 million hectares were irrigated. Tens of thousands of sprinklers were brought into play. The work is well organized in Stavropolskiy Kray and Vladimirskay, Volgogradskaya, Belgorodskaya and a number of other oblasts.

At the same time, farms in Nikolayevskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts are appreciably behind in watering. Poor use is being made of equipment in some places. There are more than 3,000 sprinklers of different kinds in Khersonskaya Oblasts. But until recently only one-third of them were operating day and night. The picture is similar in Voronezhskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts.

It is now important not to allow gross harvests of agricultural produce to fail, and above all, this applies to grain. The correct action is being taken by the field-workers of Moldavia, the right-bank regions of the Ukraine, West Siberia and northern Kazakhstan where it has been decided to switch a proportion of the cereals sown for green fodder to the grain category. The expansion of the areas for the harvesting of corn through the use of corn crops which had earlier been earmarked for silage purposes, must not be discounted either.

Haymaking has started in the south. The main taks for rural workers and the collectives of industrial enterprises acting as the patrons of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is to do all they can to maximize stocks of forage. In order to fulfill procurement plans it is necessary to gather the harvest promptly and also to "make full use" of the grass in ravines, gorges, water meadows and forest tracts. Other extra sources of fodder must not be forgotten. In particular, where possible, it is necessary to prepare for repeat and postharvest sowings. And the reserves are considerable. In the RSFSR, these sowings occupied around 650,000 hectares last year. They could be increased to 3.5 million hectares. This will provide at least 4 million extra tons of fodder units.

Skillful use of equipment is the key to success in haymaking. However, on many farms a considerable number of tractor mowers are not ready to go out into the meadows. For example, in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Turgayskaya, Novosibirskaya, Sverdlovskaya and a number of other oblasts almost one-half of the mowers are in the workshops.

From the outset of the fodder harvest every effort must be made to improve the quality of the fodder and insure its safekeeping. All the forage must be stored in secure containers. To this end it is necessary to accelerate the construction and repair of these. There is still a shortage of storage space in many areas. This situation must be rectified.

TASS REPORTS 12 JUN LAUNCH OF 'COSMOS-1106'

LD121402 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 12, TASS--The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1106 was launched in the Soviet Union today. The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed for continued exploration of the earth's natural resources in the interests of different branches of the national economy of the USSR and international cooperation. The sputnik's initial period of revolution is 89.1 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth--264 kilometres, the minimum--222 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit--81.4 degrees. The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally. The incoming information is being transmitted to the state scientific research and production centre Priroda for it to be processed and used.

SOVIET EXPERTS INTERVIEWED ON NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAM

LD121103 Turin LA STAMPA in Italian 29 May 79 p 16 LD

[Livio Zanotti dispatch: "USSR Is Already Thinking About the Post-Oil Era"]

[Text] Moscow--Vyacheslav Rylskiy, chief of the fuels section of the State Planning Committee Council for the Study of Productive Forces whose chairman is Academician N. Nekrasov, began: "The Soviet Union produces 20 percent of the world's energy: You can understand, therefore, that the problem of energy supplies is of intimate concern to us. We have our own ideas on the crisis," he added at once. But while the USSR's energy policy is proceeding determinedly, this does not mean that the experts' opinions necessarily coincide. And of the possible solutions to the kilowatt famine threatening all industrialized countries, the nuclear solution seems most disputed.

Chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Anatoliy Aleksandrov, a very powerful figure, declared: "It is the oil companies that are afraid of nuclear energy: We are in favor because there is no ecological threat, despite what some people are saying." Petr Kapitsa, director of the academy's Institute of Physics, maintained however, that "it is true that an energy famine if looming. Thus, it is absolutely essential to find new ways of meeting it. But we must not close our eyes to the dangers: Radioactive waste is difficult to dispose of, and the dangers to human being's and to the environment are considerable. It is not a matter of being an alarmist, but of having a sense of responsibility."

Rylskiy is the moderate of the two: a nuclear supporter, but a cautious one. "In the eighties our capacity will be 10 million kilowatt-hours, produced mostly in European Russia where there are fewer traditional energy sources and a greater concentration of consumers. It is no secret that we are reasoning in terms of self-sufficiency. Nevertheless, we are developing a flexible system. There has never been a nuclear frenzy in our country. We have always sought a balance among the sources. The development of plutonium power stations is planned for the 21st century. It is a matter of improving their engineering and guaranteeing their continuous use to minimize costs and risks."

"Nevertheless, you were the first to have a working atomic power station...." I pointed out. Engineer Rylskiy smiled, probably at my ingenuousness, when I asked him whether they have ever had any difficulties with the inhabitants of the places where the power stations have been built. "Not even with the local authorities?", I insisted.

"During the first few years--I can say this," he replied, "several scientific organizations did ask to be kept informed of the reactors' safety and the destination of the waste. Now the problem has been turned around: It is an effort to persuade the various provinces that they do not need greater quantities of energy."

Accidents were completely dismissed, althouth there certainly have been some (apparently on the icebreaker Lenin, on a submarine and at an eastern power station: Some nurses apparently saw the victims being given treatment in special hospital units.). In Aleksandrov's opinion, "the Harrisburg incident was exaggerated." I asked Rylskiy his opinion: "I believe there was a lack of care at Harrisburg and that the problem could have otherwise been avoided." I replied that it is difficult to eliminate the human factor 100 percent and again he answered with a smile.

But my interlocutor was keen to stress the value of the integrated option, as he presented the Soviet option, against which he compared the American strategy. "In the United States one President after another has accelerated the nuclear program. We experts were afraid of being left behind, of not understanding the issue in time. Then, suddenly, came the rediscovery of coal: Cinderella became the princess. The Americans, British and Germans had cut down its extraction, unlike us. The trend has now been reversed. But coal too, like oil, is too valuable to be burned. We are already planning to build nuclear power stations in the cities for heating."

BRIEFS

NEW COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM--The Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics of the USSR Academy of Sciences has developed a new communications system involving glass fiber to replace metal conductors. A single strand of this material can handle many TV programs. Color television images and sound are transmitted along a single hair-thin glass thread. The transmitters are lasers, sending pulses of light of various frequencies along the glass strand. The receivers transform these pulses into ordinary electric signals. A conventional 2 cm multicore cable can handle no more than 40 TV channels; a single glass fiber can accomodate 167 channels. A pair of telephone wires can transmit 60 or more telephone calls at the same time; the optical wave beam can deal with 100,000 calls simultaneously. The efficiency of this system depends primarily on the transparency of the glass fibers. Soviet scientists have developed a new technology to manufacture extremely pure glass. Professor Andrey Sokolov, deputy director of the Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, directs the work in this field. [Moscow World Service in English 2230 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD]

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR METHODOLOGICAL SEMINARS--The Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences has established a Central Council for Methodological Seminars. Academician Yuriy Ovchinnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has been appointed as chairman. Methodological seminars at which scientists discuss topical, philosophical and methodological problems in the natural, social and technical sciences have been functioning successfully for many years in our country. These seminars have won recognition as an effective form of the Marxist-Leninist education of scientific workers. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD]

OCEAN VOYAGES SERVE AS EXCELLENT TRAINING FOR SEAMEN

LD120943 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Effectively Resolving Tasks at Sea"]

[Text] An ocean voyage is the best school of combat skill. With our navy's emergence onto the expanses of the world oceans ships have begun to spend a long time away from their bases and to fulfill a considerable proportion of their combat training plans and programs under conditions of prolonged independent or group sailing. These voyages have become the main form of the navy's daily activity.

On long voyages the sailors improve their tactical and combat skill, master weapons and equipment and strive for crew coordination. There, at sea, in the process of strenuous military labor, experience of the most effective solution of combat training tasks and the organization of socialist competition is born.

A creative attitude toward the solution of the tasks set for the period at sea and the commanders' skillful, enterprising use of the mighty force of socialist competition and its educational role enable the crews to achieve tangible results in enhancing the ships' combat readiness.

The submarine crew commanded by Commander A. Gusev has coped excellently with the tasks of a long ocean voyage. At the concluding stage of the voyage, the submarine sailors--awarded the USSR Defense Ministry pennant for courage and military valor--were able in a duel situation to gain victory over an experienced, tactically skilled and well trained "adversary," displaying the crew's excellent cohesiveness and the ability to act precisely and resolutely in the most complex situation. The underwater duel convincingly confirmed that the commander and party organization made effective, creative use of every mile traveled to improve the sailors' combat skill and perfect their professional and naval combat qualities.

The success of an ocean voyage is inconceivable without careful, well conceived, precisely organized basic training of the commander and crew. In the training rooms the sailors simulate the features of the stages of the voyage and variations on the solution of forthcoming tasks, and during even brief sea voyages they work out elements of combat exercises, seeking to create a complex tactical background. In the process of combat training the flagships and staffs are called upon to be concerned to insure that the commander and all officers of the ship deeply understand the need for the comprehensive improvement of the sailors' combat skill during the voyage and to be ready to organize their training under conditions as close as possible to combat. Only with such an approach can the effective solution of the most complex tasks on the ocean be achieved.

In preparing for sailing the experience of crews which have returned from the ocean should be used, and the recommendations voiced by senior chiefs at critical sessions must be taken into account. The quality and efficiency of combat training far away from the base depend largely on skillful planning. The magnitude, content and consistency of the working through of the task must be outlined at the base in a specific, realistic manner with consideration for the features of the crew. It is precisely shortcomings in base training, blunders in planning and disregard for leading experience which explain cases where some ships resolve tasks on the ocean to a standard below their potential.

It is difficult to hope for success on an ocean voyage if the sailors' combat morale is not insured, if moral and psychological readiness for resolute actions under any conditions are not developed in them. [paragraph continues]

Even before leaving the base the commander must direct the party and Komsomol organizations toward active work in mobilizing the personnel to effectively fulfill the combat training plans scheduled for the voyage.

Precisely organized ideological and political educational work during the voyage is an important way of improving the quality of combat training. Far from native shores, it must be built particularly purposefully and, for the most part, actually in the subunits, groups, and shifts and at combat posts--where success is forged in resolving the tasks of the voyage. As the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" demands, its core should be the shaping in Soviet people of a scientific world outlook, selfless devotion to the party's cause and to communist ideals, love for the socialist fatherland and proletarian internationalism. Soviet servicemen must be profoundly aware of their duty in safeguarding the Soviet people's peaceful labor and defending the cause of peace and socialism. Skillfully organized party-political work promotes the creation of an atmosphere of mutual exactingness among the crew and the moral microclimate in which every sailor strives to make the most effective use of the combat potential of weapons and equipment.

The further improvement of the efficiency and quality of the solution of tasks on ocean voyages depends largely on the activeness of the flagship specialists and other representatives of the organs of management on board the ships. These officers must act as the champions and bearers of the scientific organization of military labor, generalize the new tactical methods born in combat training sessions and analyze and disseminate on the ships leading experience of study and competition. In revealing shortcomings they must indicate the ways to achieve their speediest elimination and help to improve the quality of the solution of the tasks set the sailors.

But frequently, ship commanders on the ocean have to act independently, relying on their knowledge and the crew's experience and skill. Practice shows that only a commander who constantly works on himself, who tirelessly improves his ideological and professional standard, who has an excellent knowledge of the personnel and their political and moral state, and who relies on the party and Komsomol aktiv can cope with any task dictated by the plan for the voyage or by the situation.

It is now a fine tradition for the sailors, while they are still at the base, to outline their personal and collective prospects for combat improvement for the duration of the voyage and to adopt strictly weighed socialist pledges promoting the effective solution of the tasks set the ship. Together with the party and Komsomol organizations the commanders are called on to insure that competition arouses the sailors' initiative and promotes the shaping in them of qualities essential for effective work on the ocean such as combat daring, boldness and a creative attitude toward their official duty.

The summer training period is a decisive stage in the struggle for the complete fulfillment of training plans and the socialist pledges adopted for the year. On their new ocean voyages the ship crews must carry out combat training sessions with an underwater, airborne and waterborne "adversary" and perform missile, torpedo and artillery firing practice, mine-laying and other tasks. Resolving them efficiently and to a high standard means making a contribution to further raising the navy's combat readiness.